The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,482—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

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Second do.	4½ „ „
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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy.............................As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 12th April 1879, at 2 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,130 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on THURSDAY, the 10th April, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,130 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th April 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. A. Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 14th April 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without food.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Jaffa	400	300	120
Beyrout	425	320	125
Cyprus	450	330	130
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be earnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

EXTRA STEAMER to SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES and GENOA.

THE Company's New and splendid Steamer MANILLA, of 5,000 Tons carrying capacity, will sail WITHOUT FAIL on the 10th May 1879.

For Freight and Passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

"HALL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
TO SAIL 30TH INSTANT.

IT has now been arranged that this favourite steamer will sail from BOMBAY (instead of Kurrachee) on the 30th instant.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons, 424 H.P.,
CAPTAIN ROBERT HUTCHINSON.
BOMBAY TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, CALLING AT BRINDISI TO LAND PASSENGERS.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 3rd May positively.

Passage Money to Brindisi	Rs. 450
Do. Trieste and Venice	„ 500

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE.

THE New Screw Steamer ELPIS, 100 A 1, will sail on or about 16th instant, and can take a limited number of First Class Passengers. Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. SIDONIAN, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NUSSERWANJEE HEERJEEBHOY COTTON GINNING COMPANY.

WANTED, one SINGLE PRESS, Hodgart's, or Nasmyth and Wilson, new or second hand, in working order. Apply to the undersigned.

PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Aukleshwar, 6th April 1879. Manager.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
—	TRAVANCORE	1960	350	W. Barratt	14th April.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	21st do.
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	28th do.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	H. D. Shallard	5th May
—	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	19th do.
—	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	26th do.
(s)	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	6th June.
(s)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 27th March 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	15th April 1879.
ZAMBESI	2431	270	A. Symons	28th do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	12th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 27th March 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 27th March 1879. Superintendent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

GRAND VOLUNTEER FETE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19TH.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, HONORARY COLONEL OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

FULL PARTICULARS IN FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.

A HANDSOME PRIZE will be given to the AUTHOR of the best ORIGINAL CONUNDRUM. Competitors must send their compositions under cover, marked "CONUNDRUM," to care of SOUNDY and Co.

The Committee will reject any Conundrums they may consider objectionable.

The Prize will be exhibited in a few days.

F. STOKES, Capt. & Adjt., B. V. R.,
W. M. TENNENT, Capt. B. V. R.,
Honorary Secretaries.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of 100	1	12
Do. do. do. 250	4	0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, ... box of 100	2	0
Do. do. box of 250	4	8
Treacher's own muster, do. 100	2	4

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BAROMETERS.

	Rs.
MARINE MERCURIAL with Thermometer, and double vernier in carved rosewood frame, revolving in centre ring and brass gimbals, complete	Rs. 65
MERCURIAL HALL, with Thermometer, and double vernier, in handsome Oak frame	120
ANEROID Pocket size, with revolving scale of altitudes, in morocco case, very superior	65
ANEROID.—Pocket size (1¾ inch) range 21 to 3 inches, scale of altitude to 10,000 feet. With compass on back; in plated frame, in morocco case	36
ANEROID, Pocket size (2 inch); range 22 to 31 inches; scale of altitude to 10,000 feet, nickel plated frame, in morocco case	22
ANEROID 4½ in. Dial; range from 23 to 31 inches; graduated to an altitude of 8,000 feet; with thermometer. In polished brass frame, in morocco case	65
ANEROID 5 inch open dial showing the interior mechanism with thermometer, in polished Brass Frame and morocco case. Has also a polished and carved Oak stand	45
ANEROID.—1¾ inch dial : range from 28 to 31 inches; with thermometer; in brass frame, in case	19

The above are very superior Instruments.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS,

IN QUEST OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION, SHOULD APPLY FOR A COPY OF TREACHER & COMPANY'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF JWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, AND HALL MARKED SILVER GOODS, Which will be sent free upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Perfectly Safe and always Beneficial

GEHRIG'S ELECTRO-MOTOR TEETHING NECKLACES

are strongly recommended for all Children during the period of dentition. They have been successfully used in the Families of Their Royal Highnesses

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.
THE PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF PRUSSIA.
THE PRINCE GEORGE OF SAXONY.

Cash Re. 1-0. Credit Re. 1-2, of the appointed Agents,

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the Press, and will shortly be published.

A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS:

USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.

PRICE—Rs. 5; INTERLEAVED, Rs. 6-8;
Postage Annas 4 Extra.

COMPRISING :

Sea Customs Act 1878—With Government Resolutions, dated 3rd February and 8th March 1879, regarding the immediate discharge of cargo, and of dutiable articles imported into India by Letter Post.

Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.

The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council on the 6th March 1879.

The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification made by the Governor-General in Council on the 30th March 1878.

The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

The Salt Act, 1877.

The Stamp Act, 1879.

The Indian Ports Act, 1875.

The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

Intending subscribers should send in their orders soon, as a very limited number of Copies will be printed.

Orders for Copies may be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE, INDIAN SERVICE—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED, two OVERSEERS on Salaries of Rs. 40 and 50 a month respectively. They should understand Surveying, Plain Drawing, and Estimating, and be able to correspond in English. Apply to the undersigned.

R. B. BOOTH,
Agency Engineer, Kattywar.

Rajkot, 5th April 1879.

TO BE LET, "THE MONASTERY" at Mahableshwar. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, "MARY LODGE" at Matheran. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

LOCKETS! LOCKETS!! LOCKETS!!!
GOLD AND SILVER.
PLAIN ENGRAVED AND ENAMELLED.
9, 10, and 18 Carat.
HALL MARK.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the 2nd day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the NAMES and ADDRESSES of their ATTORNEYS, if any, to CHARLES WILLIAM LEATHLEY JACKSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, at his Office in the High Court Building, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

SATURDAY, the 14th day of June 1879, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said High Court is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 25th day of March 1879.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 15.)
NEW ZEALAND.
SOUTH-WEST EXTREMITY OF MIDDLE ISLAND.
FLASHING WHITE LIGHT ON PUYSEGUR POINT.

THE Marine Department, Wellington, New Zealand, has given notice that, on and after the 1st March 1879, a light would be exhibited from the light-house recently erected on Puysegur Point, south-west extremity of Middle Island.

The light is a flashing white light, showing a flash every ten seconds, elevated 180 feet above the level of the sea, and should be visible in clear weather in every direction seaward from a distance of 19 miles.

The tower—built of timber and painted white—is 40 feet high.

The illuminating apparatus is of the 1st order.

Position : Latitude 46° 10′ S.; Longitude 166° 38′ E. (Admiralty Chart).

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 29th March 1879.

This Notice affects the following :—
British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 1212 and 2589.
Sailing Directions, New Zealand Pilot (3rd edition), page 283.
Light List for 1879.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 16.)
INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.
ANDAMAN ISLANDS.
DANGEROUS ROCKS N. N. W. AND S. E. OF THE SOUTHERNMOST OF THE BROTHERS ISLANDS.

MR. F. W. ALLEN, Commanding the Indian Government Schooner *Constance*, reports dangerous rocks, sunken and awash, extending in a N. N. W. direction to a distance of 1½ to 2 miles, and in a S. E. direction to about 1½ miles, from the southernmost of the Brothers Islands which lie to the north-east of Little Andaman Island.

Great care is therefore necessary when navigating in this neighbourhood.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 29th March 1879.

This Notice affects the following :—
British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 825, 830 and 70b.
Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 15d.; also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, pages 516 and 517.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case ....Cash Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHOICE HIMALAYAN TEA MIXTURE.

FROM MR. PEACHEY, OF BYJNAUTH,
IN PLANTATION PACKETS,
At Rs. 1-14 per lb.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE,
FROM MR. ANDREW TURNBALL, OF PALUMPORE,
At Rs. 1-12 per lb.

LARGE STOCK OF INDIAN TEAS,
FROM MORE THAN FIFTEEN WELL-KNOWN PLANTATIONS IN KANGRA, ASSAM, AND DHERA-DOON,
At Rs. 2, 1-14, 1-12, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4, 1, 14 annas and 12 annas per lb.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW.

S. *ROSE & Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are* [illegible] *receipt of further supplies of*

THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

Of which Rose and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, has now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and its reputation is fully established as *the best Pianoforte for India.* Cash Price Rs. 850. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25. (The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co.)

N. B.—Intending purchasers of *reputed* "Sympathetics," New or Second hand, can be furnished with the date of importation and the period of use of each genuine Sympathetic, if the manufacturers' number of the Piano is given.

"MOFUSSIL" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

This Instrument has been constructed by S. Rose & Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap and Serviceable Pianoforte containing strength, lightness, and portability.

Solid Mahogany case, over-strung scale, tension bar—7 Octaves.

Price, Rs. 650 Cash; Packing Case, Zinc lined, Rs. 25 Extra.

"LA PIANETTA FAVORITA."

The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India. Compass 7 Octaves, solid wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble Metal Pin Plate. Price nett Cash Rs. 375.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES from Rs. 250.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. Rose & Co.

THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

S. ROSE & Co. have received such numerous applications from all parts of India regarding the purchase of Pianos WITH PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY INSTALMENTS, that they have determined to give a trial to a ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM, with a view to meet what is evidently a public requirement in connection with their branch of business.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

	Rs.	
Under the one-year purchase system	Rs. 900	0
Cases of tin and wood	„ 25	0
	925	0
Payment on giving the order	„ 250	0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	„ 125	0
Ditto ditto 4 ditto.	„ 125	0
Ditto ditto 6 ditto.	„ 125	0
Ditto ditto 8 ditto.	„ 100	0
Ditto ditto 10 ditto.	„ 100	0
Ditto ditto 12 ditto.	„ 100	0
	925	0

PRICE OF THE "MOFUSSIL" SOLID PIANO,

	Rs.	
Under the one-year purchase system	Rs. 700	0
Case of tin and wood	„ 25	0
Total	Rs. 725	
Payment on giving the order	Rs. 200	
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	„ 100	
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	„ 100	
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	„ 100	
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	„ 75	
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	„ 75	
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	„ 75	
Total	Rs. 725	

HAROLD & Co., Calcutta, and S. ROSE and Co., Bombay, have forwarded the "Sympathetic" and Mofussil Pianofortes to all parts of India, including Burmah, Ceylon, and also the Hill Stations of the various Presidencies, and they have always given satisfaction. Distant residents, if unknown to the firm, will much oblige by giving a reference, in order to prevent mistakes.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.
SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE "SYMPATHETIC" AND MOFUSSIL PIANOS.

HANBURY & COMPANY,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ORDERS punctually despatched, Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately dispensed with Pure and Fresh Drugs at Reduced Charges.

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BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A. M. TILL 4 P. M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters. Frames, Cases and Albums, great variety always in stock.

August 1st 1875. 10 Rampart Row

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS Principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON AT 3-30.

AN INVITATION.

Any orphans or poor children who were unable to avail themselves of last Wednesday's invitation will be admitted free on Wednesday (9th instant), so come all and bring your teachers if your teachers wont bring you. A notification to the Manager is unnecessary, as all will be heartily welcomed without fuss or formality.

The schools at Bandora receive a special invitation.

THIS EVENING AT 9 SHARP.

ALL THE GREAT STARS IN EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC, AND ACROBATIC FEATS of rare excellence. The pleasantest, most fashionable and comfortable place of amusement that has ever visited Bombay.

ALL THE HIGHLY TRAINED AND EDUCATED HORSES, the IRREPRESSIBLE BARNEY, and the cunning little ponies will appear in a magnificent entertainment well worthy the patronage of the public.

AFFINITY BETWEEN MAN AND HORSE.

It is an erroneous opinion, but one under which the uninitiated often labour, to believe that man ascends to and maintains his power over the horse by harsh or unkind treatment. This (next to man) noblest work of the creation has many qualities and attributes which enlist the study and attention of his educator or teacher, and not the least among those is his appreciation of kindness. He is the most grateful, and consequently, the most susceptible to injury of all the quadrupeds dedicated to our use. It has been my lot for very many years of my life to have been (if I might use the expression) the *companion* of horses, and I do not heritate to say that the horse possesses instincts infinitely superior to those of any other animal, and that it is by kindness alone they can be properly developed.

COME AND SEE the beautiful Arabs introduced by HERR MAX SCHUMANN, which have only received a few weeks' tuition.

COME AND SEE a magnificent and respectable entertainment brought at enormous outlay to your very thresholds, the daily expenses of which are more than a dozen of the Pigmy entertainments which generally visit India. All visitors receive ten times the value of the admission charged. Our stay in Bombay will necessarily be short, so embrace the opportunity of witnessing our splendid programmes as produced as the likelihood is that you may not see the equal or superior for many years to come.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Pay a visit to those wonderful curiosities and works of our Creator in the

OURANG-OUTANG FAMILY.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

THE SHOOTING GALLERY is now open from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M.

We have the honour to announce that on THURSDAY EVENING the Circus will be honoured with the patronage and the immediate presence of the

HON. SIR JAMSETJI JIJIBHOY, BART.

Seats can be secured at the Box Office.

THE MOST AGREEABLE PAPER FOR POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE

IS

DE LA RUE & Co.'s EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER.

Price, per Packet of 5 quires.

With OBLONG Envelopes. With SQUARE Envelopes.
Cash Rs. 2-6; Credit, Rs. 2-12. Cash, Rs. 2-10; Credit Rs. 3-0.

EVERY ONE CAN USE IT, AND ALL WHO DO ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL for Sons of Gentlemen in a healthy suburb of London, strongly recommended. For particulars apply to L. T. J., care of KING and Co., Bombay.

LOST, between Forbes Street and Apollo Bunder, a PACKET of VOUCHERS &c. Person bringing over to Jamsetjee Santookjee Davar shall be rewarded. 5, Forbes Street.

CLERK WANTED. Must write well and quickly, and have a thorough knowledge of English.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS WANTED by a YOUNG GENTLEMAN in or near Fort. Apply to X. Y. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with BOARD, by a Gentleman. Fort preferred. Address A. B. C., care of this paper.

WANTED, a NATIVE PARTNER or a CAPITALIST with about Rs. 2,500 in a business wherein more than one per cent. interest, per month, is certain. Apply to S.M. in this office with proper address.

TO BE LET, furnished, until 31st October next, Mr. Groom's Bungalow on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, Rent Rs. 250 per mensem. Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FOR SALE, a single-seated BROUGHAM by Laurie and Marner, elegantly fitted, and in perfect order. Price Rs. 1,400. Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

BEST MANILLA ROPES for sale at moderate prices. Apply to Messrs. SALEHBHOY JAFERBHOY Motiwalla, out of Fort, in Dawood Casoo Street, No. 19.

FOR SALE, pair of handsome PEGU PONIES, go in single and double Harness, and new VICTORIA PHAETON. Apply "BURTON", care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP and ECONOMICAL COOKING STOVES for Coke or wood fuel. Apply to the STOREKEEPER, Gas Company's Works, Chinchpoogly.

GOOD OFFICE BROUGHAM and strong, fast AUSTRALIAN HORSE FOR SALE. Price Rs. 500. Apply to A., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in CUT, 12 Annas per lb. PEARSE, 12, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE,

ENGLISH-BUILT OPEN CARRIAGE and pair of well-matched, fast-trotting GREY ARAB HORSES, with SILVER-MOUNTED HARNESS. Also, OFFICE BROUGHAM and serviceable AUSTRALIAN HORSE. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum.

NOTICE.

THE PAPER CURRENCY and MONEY ORDER OFFICES will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th instant, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

E. GAY,
Officiating Commissioner of Issue.

Bombay, 7th April 1879.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 17, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at (12) twelve o'clock noon on the (15th) fifteenth instant, for the FEED, SHOEING and VETERINARY TREATMENT for two years of the Horses belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenders should specify the rates per month for each horse.
3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose Tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.
4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
5. The Conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars can be learnt by personal application at the Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

C. A. STUART,
Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, dated 7th April 1879.

LIFE ASSURANCE IS A DUTY.

INTENDING ASSURERS BEFORE DECIDING WHERE THEY WILL INSURE

SHOULD compare the Rates and Terms of the leading Offices.

A comparative Table will be supplied on application to

MACFARLANE AND GILBERT, SOLICITORS,
RAMPART ROW,
Bombay Agents of the
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

CONVALESCENT HOME.

MISS PIERREPONT,
MOUNT PLEASANT, COONOOR, NILGIRI HILLS.

TERMS BY MONTH FOR RESIDENCE AND BOARD, EXCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.
One Lady Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.
Children according to Age.

References permitted to
THE LADY MARY GRENVILLE.

Lady Chamberlain.
Miss Gell.
Mrs. Carmichael.
Mrs. Tennant.
Very Rev. J. Colgan.
Rev. C. H. Drake.
Dr. Harris.
Dr. Andrews.
Dr. Nanney.
Dr. Ratton.

H. E. Sir N. Chamberlain.
Lord Bishop of Madras.
Hon'ble D. F. Carmichael.
Ven'ble Archdeacon Drury.
Rev. H. Pigot James.
Rev. Henry Pope.
Dr. Fox.
Dr. Brockman.
Dr. Kees.
H. J. Tarrant, Esq.

INTRODUCTION REQUIRED.

TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES—TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE Undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also Telegraph Payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom.

They are prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport, as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at the cost of one word. Secrecy guaranteed. Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & Co.'s ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and 113, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

WE the undersigned Administrators to the Estate of the late Mr. CURSETJEE COWASJEE BHANDOOPVALA invite OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following properties or of any of them at Breach Candy :—

A Bungalow and out-houses with 30,288 square yards of ground now in the occupation of the Honorable Mr. Maxwell Melvill.

A Bungalow and out-houses with 16,674 square yards of ground, now in the occupation of the Honorable Mr. John Marriott.

A Bungalow and out-houses with 38,235 square yards of ground, now in the occupation of W. Wordsworth, Esq., known as SOMERSET HOUSE.

A vacant spot of ground measuring 13,979 square yards, eligible for building.

Particulars may be obtained on application at No. 10, Cowasjee Patel's Tank.

HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE.
BOWMANJEE CURSETJEE.
HIRJEEBHOY CURSETJEE C.

29th March, 1879.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BENTEAK BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 400 Tons BENTEAK BOARDS. Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery for each size, may be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 9th April next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 10 per cent on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 27th March 1879.

HAT AND HELMET DEPARTMENT.

Regulation Helmets.
Regulation Caps.
Hawkes' Cork Helmets.
Ellwood's Felt Helmets.
Calcutta Pith Helmets.
Black Dress Hats.
Drab Felt Hats.
Round Top Felts.
Square Top Felts.
Cloth Travelling Caps.
Leather Hat Cases.
Japanned Hat Cases.

A Practical London Hatter in charge of this Department who can make any style to order or renovate hats damaged by travelling.

Illustrated price list sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Hat and Bonnet Shapes.
Best French Flowers.
Real Ostrich Feathers.
Latest Paris Bonnets.
Collars and Cuffs in Sets.
Ready-made Costumes.
Ready-made under Linen.
Children's Pelesses and Hoods.
Gauze and Wool Undervests.
Pith and Felt Sun Hats.
Best French Fans.
French and English Corsets.
All Millinery Requisites.
Dress-making in all its branches.

Ladies' own materials made to their fancy by a thoroughly experienced London Dress-maker.

Cards for self-measurement with priced samples of materials and Fashion Plates sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S MEAT EXTRACTS.

THE only preparations fit for Invalids; in[illegible] superior to the commercial Liebig's Extract [illegible] perfectly pure and made from carefully [illegible] material. With the addition of a little [illegible] vegetable seasoning, and, if desired, fat, they [illegible] soups.

[illegible] NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—A liquid extract of the finest meat. Bottles Re. 1, Rs. 2, and ...	Rs. 3	8
EXTRACT OF MUTTON.—Quarter pound jars ...	„ 3	0
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—(Borne by patients who can take nothing else) jars ...	„ 2	8

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 8TH APRIL 1879.

IF Reuter is correct Consols in London yesterday advanced from 97½ to 97⅞, a rise of ⅜, but as there is nothing to account for a movement of this extent, we are inclined to think 97⅝ the probable quotation. French Rentes remain unchanged at 116, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 72½ for Fours and 77½ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the General Produce Markets Coffee and Cocoanut Oil remain unaltered, and in Seeds the only change is a decline of 6d. per quarter in Bombay Linseed.

Piece Goods in Manchester are still reported firm, but Cotton in Liverpool is advised as quieter both by Reuter and private messages. The day's sales were only estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats, while the imports were 27,000 bales. Spot prices were all unchanged, and private advices say the same of arrivals, but Reuter quotes Good Omra with the F. G. F. clause April-May shipment Cape at 5 17-32d., an advance of 1-32d. per lb. on the previous quotation. Notwithstanding the undoubted quietness in Liverpool, New York futures were again 1-32 cent. higher yesterday, July shipment having advanced from 11·67 to 11·70 cents per lb. Ready Mid. Uplands, however, remains at 11⅛ cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Two days' Recepts-	10,000	12,000	11,000	6,000
Three days' do.	16,000	21,000	17,000	9,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,173,000	......	3,945,000	3,746,000

Reuter now quotes Bar Silver in London at 49½d. per oz., the same as advised by private messages yesterday.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened firmer again to-day with an advance of 1-16d. per Rupee all round, and even at that there was at first more disposition to sell than buy. Very little Private Paper was offered, however, and in the afternoon the Banks were rather more willing buyers although not at any lower rates, nor is there any sign of weakness in the market. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand		....	1s. 7 5-16d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	...	1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,,	,,	...1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,,	,,	...1s. 7¾d.	,,
France	3 ,,	,,	...2·07.	,,

For Gold the quotation has receded to Rs. 19-8, but we have not heard of any purchases for export.

On Calcutta rates remain unaltered at 1-16 per cent. premium for demand and 1½ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady, business being confined to purchases of small pieces in the bazaar at about ¼ to ½ per cent. above current quotations. We call Fours Rs. 92¼; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 97¾ to Rs. 98.

The SHARE MARKET continues very quiet with almost nothing doing for account of real investors, transactions being confined to speculative operations amongst the brokers. Bank of Bombays remain unchanged at Rs. 668¾, and Land and Press Companies are unchanged throughout. Spinning and Weaving shares are but sparingly dealt in, and the only fluctuations reported are, a decline of Rs. 15 in Great Eastern and an advance of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey and Oriental.

COTTON opened very firm notwithstanding the quietness advised from Liverpool, and to begin with, sellers were in some cases asking rather higher rates. Buyers, however, showing little disposition to do business, prices eased off during the day, but even with this, very few transactions were put through, and it looks as if we were settling down to quiet markets until after the holidays, both here and at Home. Arrivals continue liberal, yesterday's figures being 6,688 bales, making a total of 27,154 bales for the five days against 18,630 for the same time last week. We quote prices at the close as follows:—

Good Ginned Broach, April	....	Rs. 229	per Candy
Do. Omra,	,, ...	,, 214	,,
F. G. F. do	,, ...	,, 207	,,
G. F. do	,, ...	,, 203	,,
Good Dhollera	,, ...	,, 214	,,
F. G. F. do	,, ...	,, 205	,,

SEEDS.—Linseed is steady at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-11 per cwt. For Rapeseed the enquiry is limited and prices have declined to Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-1 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are very quiet and unaltered in figure. For Liverpool by steam 22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. are the rates for ready shipment, but the s. s. City of Baltimore is said to have booked part cargo for all April shipment at 25s. per ton. By sail we quote 20s. to 21s. 3d. per ton, ready, 23s. 9d. May shipment. For the Mediterranean ports there is no change.

PIECE GOODS are not quite so active to-day, but there is still a fair business doing and for Grey Goods prices are unchanged. For leading qualities of Bleached Goods a moderately good enquiry prevails and if anything prices are a shade firmer.

COALS continue very firm and the sale is reported of 1,000 tons Laird's Welsh Hartley April shipment by steamer at Rs. 21 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	668¾
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	37,820	£25	£12-10	6 do	105

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	50
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	3,250	415	all	25 p.s.	15
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	900
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p.	1,200
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	20,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000		40 p.s.	800
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s.*	700
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	15 p.s.*	50
Broach Mills	1,800	160	all	10 p.s.*	4
[illegible] S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s.*	40
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s.*	660
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	565
Dhurrumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s.*	305
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	..	400
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s.*	20
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s.*	760
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	760
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	450
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s.*	590
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s.*	800
K. Mooljee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s.*	530
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	300
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50 p.s.*	1,100
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	10,000	50	50	..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s.*	15
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s.*	1,040
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s.*	860
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	160
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p.	5 600
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	—	1
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	5
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s.*	10
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s.*	560
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	280
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	650
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	500
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p. s.	700
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. ct	500
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,150
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do	259

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	[illegible]		
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	500	150 p.s.	800
Albert Ginning Co.	100	..	1,100	120 do	915
Apollo Press Co.	750	500	all	18 p.c.	500
Bellary	1[illegible]	2,750	2,200	32 p. s.	575
Berar Company (New)	75	1,000	all	25	480
Indian Press Co.	155	500	all	60 p.s	415
Broach Cotton Co	1,000	350	all	14 do	70
Carwar Co	400	250	all	15 do	50
Colaba Press Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Dhollera P. [illegible]	500	1,880	all	50 do	450
East India [illegible] G. Co.	508	300	all	15 do	150
Fort Press [illegible] Press Co.	383	1,000	all	100 do	840
[illegible]	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	900
[illegible] Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	450
[illegible] Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	195
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	850
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	430
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	415
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,160
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	250	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	2,000	all	15 p.s.*	795
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	400
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s.	1,685
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	2,800
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all		325
Ice		100	all	0	110
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	250
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	16 pd.
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	900
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100		100
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	62½ p.s.	660
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	p. ct	15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP ARDENCLUTHA, 1,221 tons, Captain J. Duncan, will sail to-day for Diamond Island, in ballast.

THE S. S. GUNGA, 198 tons, Captain H. C. Banks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, 10th Jan., calling at Queenstown, Gibraltar, Suez, Jedda, Aden, Muscat, Kurrachee, and Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and 70 deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 1,508 tons, Captain G. Veorel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 8th March, with the following cargo:—617 packages piece goods, 1,639 packages iron hoops, 50 kegs lead, 215 pigs lead, 125 nos. and 155 bundles iron sheets, 33 bales twist, 16 packages earthenware, 85 cases copper, 210 cases soap, 500 kegs paint, 50 cases brass, 45 bundles steel, 103 kegs nails, 53 cases bolts and nuts, and many packages merchandise.

THE S. S. CLAN RONALD, 1,356 tons, Captain John Hoole, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Glasgow and Liverpool, brought the following cargo:—15 cases umbrellas, 140 casks beer, 609 packages piece goods, 30 cases thread, 50 bales twist, 123 cases porter, 17,500 bricks, 40 casks firebricks, 40 cases fire-clay, 1,685 bundles iron hoops, 25 cases tobacco, pipes, 218 packages wine and spirit, 24 packages earthenware, 104 cases soap, 400 tons coals, 10 casks beer, 34 packages hardware, and 400 kegs paint. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	City of Baltimore (s)	Veorel	Liverpool, Mar 8.
	Gunga (s)	Banks	Glasgow, Jan 10.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Romania	Jack	Moulmein.
	Figaro	Berard	Mauritius.

The ship Ardencluthe, Duncan, to Diamond Island, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Africa, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer City of Baltimore, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Neera, to Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Indus s—150 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee; 38 crates earthenware, Jaffer Rahimtoola.
Macidonia s—25 cases portwine, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Branksome Hall s—100 cases bar soap, Gulamally Jewanjee and Co; 8 cases cotton thread, Abdoolhoosein Tyebally; 25 kegs iron nails and 6 casks hardware, Hassumally Lallimeya.

FROM LONDON.

St George s—263 cases pale ale, and 19 cases stout, Treacher and Co; 200 cases champagne, B and A Hormusjee; 1 hogs head medoc, 3 cases brandy, 10 cases whiskey, 59 cases claret, and 15 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 77 kegs iron nails, Hassumally Lallimeya; 20 cases still hock, Bolton and Co.
Orchis s—10 bags corks, D D Shah.
Singapore s—30 cases brandy, D D Shah.
Escurial s—4,500 fire bricks, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.
Lumley Castle s—1 hogshead claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Arabia s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Macassar s—200 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macduff—450 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Knight Companion—150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Clandon s—143 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 95 bales wool, Rahim Mahomed.
Cella s—1,070 cwts bones dust, Rogers and Co.
Alnwick Castle s—810 cwts linseed, Tudor and Co; 21 bales wool, Ruttonsee Mooljee; 18 bales cotton, Gangjee Nurput, 132 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 45 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee.
Branksome Hall s—140 cwts bones dust, Betti Brothers; 30 bales wool, Bhimjee Luckmedass.
Salisbury s—750 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 39 bales wool, Rajoomull Ramchund.

FOR LONDON.

Contest, 12 bales hides, Remoabhoy Russoolbhoy.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Earl Graville, 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CONTINENT.

Timor, 800 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Elpis s—150 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 325 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Eclipse s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 699 cwts teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Plainmeller s—37½ cwts groundnuts, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sidonia s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Travancore s—300 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sidonia s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s—30 bales cotton, Young and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1180 Alnwick Castle (s), Watson—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1347 Branksome Hall (s), Collin—W. and A. Graham and Co.
1276 Calandon (s), Dinsdale—Sir C. Forbes and Co.
1666 Cella (s), Holmes—Benn, Ashley & Co.
1155 Eros (s), Speedy—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1278 Salisbury (s), Wood—Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1087 Abercarne, Evans—Gaddum & Co.
1221 Dumfrieshire, Greig—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1600 Duncow, Large—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1613 Evesham Abbey, Westlake—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1469 Knight Companion, Yeo—Sir C Forbes & Co.
1235 Macduff, Daljarno—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1542 Raphael, Sherman—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1757 Shakespear, McGregor—The Captain.
1295 Whithier, Swap—Lang, Muir & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CAPE.

404 British Queen, Smith—(put in for Repair).
965 Contest, James—The Captain.
1270 Narcissus, McIntosh—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

1508 City of Baltimore (s), Veorel—W. & A Graham & Co.

FOR GENOA.

799 Sidonian (s), McFee—W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CAPE.

1426 Alice Buck, Harriman—Farnham & Co.
1555 Cumberland, Farquhar—The Captain.
1037 Natant, Walker—The Captain.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

1076 Lumley Castle (s), Sanders—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

4871 Glenlyon, Harding—Wallace & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1041 Eclipse (s), Horman—W. & A. Graham and Co.
1296 Plainmeller (s), Brooks—Sir C Forbes and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

346 Ada, Farquhart.
767 Koina (s), Doert—Essa Bin Califa.
361 Maurice and Lazare, Chaplain.—The Captain.
198 Neera (s), Bank—J. Shaphard.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1221 Ardencluthe, Duncan—The Captain.
1527 Tilkhurst, Blake—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CANAL.

1302 Elpis (s), Periam—Finlay Miur and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1139 Geelong (s), Fraser—P and O Co.

FOR BREMEN.

956 Earl Granville, Campully—King, King & Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

425 Verena, Habgood—The Captain.

FOR VENICE.

1172 Travancore (s), Barratt—Mails, 14th April.

FOR FALMOUTH.

402 Hermione, Milner—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR AMESTERDAM.

585 Jungfrau, Lawson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR UNITED K. AND CONTINENT.

1040 Henrietta, Kelly—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
1199 Kilkerran, Love—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1749 Spartan, Crasby—A. Blascheck and Co.
901 Timour, Robinson—Wallace & Co.
714 Woodville, Nelson—Gaddum & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1287 Annot Lyle, English—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1305 Cambrian Monarch, Hughes—M Nusserwanjee.
1356 Clan Ronald (s), Hoole—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1834 Cypromene, Shaw—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1181 Eleano, Brown—The Captain.
994 Fleur de Lis, Gordon—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1225 Greenock, Slater—The Captain.
198 Gunga (s), J. Shaphard.
875 Hougoumont, Singer—W. M. Macaulay & Co.
1662 Hawarden (s), Turner—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1236 Indus (s), Tyson—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1011 James Edward, Brooks—The Captain.
1027 Knight Templar (s), Johnson—McCulloch, Beyts and Co.
[illegible] Lucile, Scott—The Captain.
269 Osprey, Hughes—B. R. Pestonjee.
183 Royal Sovereign. (For sale).
1636 Star of Burnswick, Timothy—M. Nusserwanjee.
1256 Swiftsure (s), Gibson—The Captain.
1050 St. George (s), Peters—Finlay, Muir and Co.
672 Toftcombs, Hamilton—Finlay Muir and Co.
1080 Vixen (s), Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.
1349 Victoria, Bayley—The Captain.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
985 Czarwitch, Elton—(I. G. S.)
1060 Dalhousie (s), Powell—(I. G. S.)
1288 Euryalus (s), Bowden, Smith—(Flag Ship.)
4173 Euphrates, Brownrigg—(T. Ships.)
828 India (s), Pedroza—(P. T. Ship.)
4173 Jumna (s), Parsons—(Troop Ship.)
531 Kwangton (s),—(I G S).
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s).
1760 Tenaserim (s), Street—(I. G S.)
592 Ready (s), Edwards—(Man of War.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 7th April 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·775
Temperature of the Air	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	73·8
Relative humidity of Air	·751
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	77·6
General Direction of Wind	S, SSE, S, SW, WSW, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	309.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 7.

Arbuthnot, Lieut Col, 14th Hussars, on leave, from Bangalore.
Medhurst, Lieut, 59th Regt, on sick leave, from Candahar.
Tuthill, Surg, on leave, from Deolalee.

APRIL 8.

Barry, Surg, on leave, from Poona.
Seasome, Major, R A, on duty, from England.
Hunter, Lieut, R A, on sick leave, from Kamptee.
Muriel, Col, 73rd Regt, on sick leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 7.

Elder Col, 6th Bombay N I, on sick leave, to England.
Dutt, Surg, on duty, to Zanzibar.

APRIL 8.

Harris, Surg, on duty, to Calcutta.
Mallins, Surg, on duty, to Madras.
Anderson, Surg, on duty, to Calcutta.
Whitaker, Captain, 65th Regt, on leave, to Deolalee.
Barry, Surg Major, on leave, to Deesa.
Foord, Major, 3rd Regt L I, on duty, to Hoshungabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 5.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

Lieut J T Rice, R E, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Meerut Command to the Oudh Command, Military Works.

Mr Corrigan, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Morar to the Meerut Division, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Central System.

Mr Patterson, Storekeeper, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is granted six months' sick leave.

Mr A Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Neemuch Division for employment on the Tharode Sub-Division.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr J S Brown, Assistant Engineer, attached to the Delhi Division of Rajputana State Railway.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th April 1879.

1. Lieut A Moorehouse is granted 3 months' leave of absence from 15th April to 15th July 1879.

2. The range at Coorla will be opened for practice for those members only, whose rifles have been inspected by the Chief Civil Master, Armourer.

By Order,
F. STOKES, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

		Date.	Mail closes.	after packet.
United Kingdom	April	14 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	...
Kurrachee	,,	10 ...	8-0 A.M. ...	9-0 a.m.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,,	10 ...	1-0 P.M. ...	2-0 p.m.
China	,,	15 ...	5-0 P.M. ...	5-30 p.m.
Australia	,,	25 ...	3-45 P.M. ...	4-15 p.m.
Mauritius and Reunion	May	5 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	...
Zanzibar, &c.	,,	5 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	...

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Bori Bandar Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th October 1878 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting			
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.	At the Bores Bandar Railway Station Post Office.
	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.		
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For Poona, Madras Presidency, the Deccan and the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	12 NOON.	1-55 P.M.
For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kattywar, and Kutch	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	Grant Road. 8-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.,* for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapooli, and Rutnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S.E. Line of the G.I.P. Railway as far as Poona, also for S. M. Country, Sattara, Kolapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, &c.	6 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	Bori Bandar. 6-55 A.M.
For ditto on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Nandgaon	7 A.M.	Do.	Do.	7-55 A.M.
For Uran & Panwell	-30 A.M.	Do.	Do.	

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by al mails, will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.........................13th, 7h. 0·3m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 9	English Mail expected.	5 49	6 14	0 11 m 1 5 a	6 32 m 7 4 a
Th. 10	Maunday Thursday.	5 49	6 14	0 52 m 1 54 a	7 16 m 7 52 a
Fri. 11	Good Friday.	5 48	6 14	1 37 m 2 47 a	8 4 m 8 45 a
Sat. 12	......	5 47	6 15	2 28 m 3 42 a	8 56 m 9 44 a
Sun. 13	Easter Sunday.	5 46	6 15	3 25 m 4 50 a	9 53 m 11 4 a
Mon. 14	......	5 45	6 15	4 48 m 6 10 a	11 10 m ...
Tues. 15	....	5 45	6 15	6 27 m 7 25 a	0 40 m 0 36 a

THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES
HAVE PRONOUNCED OUR
MR. BREWER'S LAMP,
"A GREAT SUCCESS."
ONE KEROSINE LAMP MADE TO DO THE WORK OF MANY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LATOUCHE—March 9th, at Lansdown Parade, Cheltenham, the wife of Major W. P. LaTouche, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BLACKWELL—April 3rd, at Manmad, the wife of J. Blackwell, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHOWNE—March 31st, at Abbottabad, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Chowne, Punjab Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAILEY—MARSHMAN—April 3rd, at Simla, by the Ven. Archdeacon Mathew, Captain Frederick Bailey, Royal Engineers, to Florence Agnes, second daughter of the late John Clarke Marshman, Esq., C.S.I.

O'SULLIVAN—O'DOWDA—April 3rd, at the Roman Catholic Church, Serampore, Edward E. O'Sullivan, Surgeon-Major, Army Medical Department, to Katie, second daughter of J. O'Dowda, Esq., late Ordnance, Co. Galway, Ireland.

DEATHS.

STRICKLAND—April 3rd, at Jubbulpore, Constance Alicia Ethel, the beloved third daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Strickland, 13th Regiment N. I., aged 13 years and 6 months.

MACKINNON—April 4th, at 12, Elysium Row, Calcutta, Joan Macalester, wife of Duncan Mackinnon, and daughter of the late William Hall, Campbeltown, Argyllshire, Scotland, aged 33 years 1 month and 18 days.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1879.

OUR ideas as to the response which Cetewayo's proposals would meet with in England have turned out correct. Unless he tenders complete submission, there will be no cessation of the war. Whatever happens, of this we may feel certain, that our troops will march through the country, and probably occupy the King's chief kraal. Nothing short of this will make it clear to the natives of South Africa that our arms have not suffered a defeat: afterwards, of course, Cetewayo's case will receive full consideration, but in the meantime he may rest assured that some of the most powerful minds and ablest advocates in Great Britain are closely studying and preparing to state his case with all the force of which it is capable.

As we anticipated the other day, the inexorable logic of events is proving too much for the half and half measures adopted by England and France in their endeavours to adjust the tangled web of Egyptian politics and finance, but the crisis has advanced with even more rapid strides than we expected. By the last Mail we learned that the Government had denied in the House that any serious differences of opinion had arisen between Ismail Pasha and his European advisers. But almost the next day it was telegraphed from Paris that such dissensions did really exist. It was again subsequently stated that the Khedive had ultimately given a sulky acceptance to the Anglo-French terms, although nearly all the London papers doubted that a satisfactory arrangement could ever be arrived at so long as the Khedive retained power to hinder secretly the progress of all efforts at reforming the administration. In the new Ministry that was formed by the Khedive on the 9th of March, Mr. Rivers Wilson retained his position as Minister of Finance, as did M. de Blignières the post of Minister of Public Works. On Thursday we presented to our readers a short description of the difficulties which these gentlemen had to contend with, taken from a letter that had been addressed to the *Pall Mall Gazette* by a correspondent writing from Cairo. It seems that whatever measures of reform the new administration attempted to carry out were invariably thwarted by the Khedive himself, who was in a position to do this from the fact that all the provincial governors and officers were his old servants. The country, on the other hand, did not know whom to turn to, the Viceroy or the Ministry, and it was quite certain that either one or the other would eventually have to go. Apparently, Ismail Pasha has himself made a violent effort to untie the knot, which, as *Punch* showed in its admirable cartoon, he had voluntarily allowed England and France to bind, in the hope of thereby being able to wheedle more money out of the pockets of European capitalists; but, master of the art as he is, he will find that bonds fastened by experts like the Anglo-French Commissioners are not so easy to slip out of as were those self-imposed restraints which formerly hoodwinked Europe so often and so successfully. The chief efforts of the Viceroy's intrigues tended towards getting up differences between the French and English representatives, and as bearing on that as well as with reference to the probable course the two countries may be expected to take at the present juncture, the following remarks translated from the *République Francais* are of interest:—"England is assured of our thoroughly honest and straightforward co-operation, and "France steadfastly refuses to listen to the "insinuation that England contemplated a "breach of the bilateral contract between the "two countries. We are convinced that Mr. "Rivers Wilson never contemplated, and "does not now contemplate, to submit to his "colleague measures in which the balance of "common interests was not strictly respected. "Up to this time there has been no difference in "this respect, and we refuse to believe that any "will arise in the future. The situation is so "clear, the equality of the interests of the two "countries so obvious, that no misunderstanding is possible as to the satisfaction due to "both." The *République* goes on further to argue that the interests of France and England in Egypt are in neither case "sentimental;" and that probably the best course for the two nations to take, whereby the country of the Pharaohs may once more be converted into a land of milk and honey, is to establish an Anglo-French administration and to reduce the Viceroy to a condition of harmlessness; to render his sovereignty merely nominal, and to provide him with a fixed yearly income. He would thus be henceforth debarred from pledging anybody's credit but his own. The French papers avoided discussing how so desirable an issue of the present embroglio may be brought about, but in England it was broadly hinted by one or two of the leading journals that an Anglo-French "demonstration" might be necessary to bring Ismail Pasha to his senses. Even the *Times*, after a column and a half of misty platitudes out of which it is impossible to make any distinct meaning, musters up courage to finish by saying that "we "must not shrink from using all practical "means to attain an object which is essentially "political and which takes no account of Egyptian finances except so far as they have a "political bearing."

It is clear, therefore, that it is most unlikely that the Khedive will be allowed to withdraw from the paths of rectitude and good government which he so virtuously asked the Governments of England and France to help him in treading. Rough as he may find the way, and most irksome as he may deem the presence of his councillors to be, he cannot now go back. Indeed, it seems to us that in the interests of everybody concerned this latest action of his is about the best thing that could happen. It will give England and France the necessary justification for direct interference, and for taking thorough measures to settle this Egyptian question once and for all. For ourselves, we do not want Egypt, but neither can we permit anybody else to establish themselves there; consequently, it may suit us, above all things, to have France firmly committed to a course which will necessitate her joining with us should ever anything happen that might threaten to block the "road to India." An immediate joint remonstrance in menacing terms on the part of the two Governments against the course which Reuter informs us he has just attempted to take, think we is inevitable, and we should not be surprised to learn that the fleet now at Besika Bay has been ordered to move southwards. That the Viceroy will persist in defying the two Western Powers, is very unlikely. He is far too shrewd for that and knows his own helplessness too well; but at the same time, that he will go as far as he dares in resisting the Anglo-French requirements, we take to be a certainty. Affairs in the Levant are likely, therefore, to be unsettled for some time to come, and there will be one more element to help in keeping up the existing depression of trade. Although we believe the question will eventually be settled peacefully, it must not be forgotten that there are elements in the country tending to drive the Khedive to resistance and ruin, over which he has no control. The leading classes of native society, all the officials and officers of the army, hate the new order of things, and wrathfully view the inroad of a western crew of revenue collectors, magistrates, and Government servants generally, who deprive them of their hereditary posts, influence, and emoluments. The *Pall Mall Gazette's* correspondent, whose remarks we have already quoted, says that "a spark falling in the present inflammable state of men's minds might "set all in a blaze, and sparks are not wanting." So it would be idle to say that the present position is not a dangerous one. Certainly, the Beaconsfield Cabinet is most unlucky. Its famous treaty of Berlin was to have given the people of England a long period of peace and prosperity, but hardly had the ink on the document dried ere the trouble which was smouldering everywhere broke out into open flame, and we have now, in almost every quarter of the globe, to face wars and rumours of war. It will require all the statecraft of a Beaconsfield to steer the Cabinet through its present troubles.

NOT only are English manufacturers suffering from foreign competition, but English capitalists are threatened with the loss of a lucrative business which they hitherto have completely monopolised. From the London papers that have come to hand we observe that the "City Editors" have all been commenting upon the ominous fact, that a loan for the City of Quebec amounting to $3,000,000 at 5 per cent., has just been placed in the hands of a New York syndicate of bankers against the competition of London bidders. The *Daily Telegraph* says:—"This "transaction, it is pointed out, 'indicates a "'very remarkable change in the relative "'position of the two markets;' but the signs of "this change have for some time past been "multiplying. The accumulation of surplus "capital in the United States has practically "enabled the Government to reduce the interest "on the national debt from 6 per cent. to less "than 4½, and has also stimulated the demand "for all American railroad bonds, which offer "6 per cent. with reasonable security. It is, "therefore, natural enough that a Canadian "loan, well guaranteed, should be attractive at "5 per cent. Unless the feverish speculation "which seems to have set in across the Atlantic "should provoke a speedy reaction, it is not at "all unlikely that the City of Quebec loan "will be the precursor of other operations similar in character." Other papers also remark that the incident is without precedent, and apparently gloomingly prognosticate that in future foreign financial centres will more and more continue to compete with London in the floating of loans and the carrying through of finance operations generally. Although such adverse action on the part of foreign capitalists would doubtless interfere considerably with the commissions and emoluments of London financiists of the Albert Grant type, it may be, that the withdrawal from the English markets of some portion of the kind of business referred to would not be an unmixed evil so far as the British public is concerned. A good deal of the existing depression of trade and of the distrust that locks up the capital of the country and prevents it from being employed in legitimate commercial enterprise, is owing to the heavy losses which have resulted from the indiscriminate projection of all kinds of worthless foreign loans that has been going on for several years past. It seems to be established beyond doubt that the capital of the country has recently suffered an alarming diminution, to account for which it is not altogether necessary to point to overtrading and to foreign industrial competition. A glance at the stock lists will show a long array of Turkish, Egyptian, Honduras, Peruvian, and other innumerable securities of that description, quoted at prices far below the original cost at which they were issued, and accounting for many millions of money irrevocably lost to the nation; representing, in short, a total compared with which the defalcations of the City of Glasgow Bank are a mere bagatelle.

KATHIAWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The last letter you published on the present condition of Kathiawar was well worthy of your columns. It was exceedingly pleasant to see the way your correspondent tumbled over and smashed up a previous writer, whose letter would have been better torn up in your waste basket than flourishing in print and made the basis for an editorial.

However, I do not purpose entering into the Kathiawar controversy just now, but shall merely "speak what I do know" of a few localities of the province with which I am familiar. Whether the politicals have done and are doing their duty or not I cannot tell, but I know that most of them are men who do not and would not shirk their work. But no number or executive ability of Political Agents can bring rain when the sky is dry, nor stop it when it pours out its continuous floods. And this has been the case with Kathiawar the last two seasons respectively—drought the season before last and ruinous rain last season. Then came the locusts in persistent swarms, and even these the Political Agents could scarcely be expected either to prevent or kill. They greatly damaged the regular crop, and the cold weather wheat in many places they utterly destroyed. Even the great tract of wheat land called the *Bhal* did not escape. In numbers of instances they devoured the young wheat three times in succession, eating it up as it sprouted and made effort to do its duty. Then people, disappointed in their wheat, sowed *jowar*. But as if a curse were on the province, the *jowar* has now been attacked by a worm, which somehow finds its way into the heart of the stalk at the top and so destroys it. Samples of this ruined crop are lying beside me with the upper part of the stalks blanched and dead, the wicked worm burrowing inside. How far this new kind of destruction extends I do not know, but it is common in the Gogo taluka at any rate.

Independent of the worm, however, the condition of the southern part of the province is bad, and would have been bad even if neither worm nor locusts had made their appearance. The small farmers are in a miserable state, and large numbers of them have been obliged to sell or hopelessly mortgage their holdings for food or means to take them away in search of work. It would be a very interesting inquiry to ascertain how much land in Kathiawar has during the two past years passed out of its holders' hands into the hands of *banias* and other money lenders. Every now and again whole families, and sometimes companies of families, come to me begging food or a day's grain to help them on their way, and the story of all is the same—"land and cattle gone, all passed to the *banias*: we are dying of hunger." These persons come from various districts, even as far up as Rajkot. If any one doubts this, let him come over to Gogo or Bhavnagar for a week or so. It was only last week that we had a steamer and several native vessels laden with poor people kindly sent us direct from Bombay by your generous *mahajuns* there, who chartered the boats and sent the people on. But who were these people? and why were they sent to Kathiawar? They were wretched creatures, many of them landholders who had gone to Bombay in search of the means of life; and they were sent to Kathiawar because they had gone from Kathiawar. About 200 of these people were landed at Gogo, and the remainder about 200 more were landed at Bhavnagar. We thought we had enough before this importation, for in a public meeting lately convened in Gogo to consider what could be done for the poor of the locality it was stated by the officials that there were *then* no less than 500 beggars in the town of Gogo itself. Put these and the fresh importation together and you will have a good round number of houseless, homeless, wandering, starving people for a single dilapidated town. Never in my life have I seen so many or anything like so many beggars going about the country, and the cry, "we are dying with hunger," is continually ringing in my ears. Happily I do not know from personal observation what a real extensive famine is, but assuredly we have the fringes of the dark cloud around us, heavy and broad enough, in Kathiawar at the present time.

Government is doing nothing and does not intend doing anything in this part of its dominion, and I can sympathise with it in its want of means. But what are these poor creatures to do during the next six months? Undoubtedly many of them will die, if not of actual hunger, at least of disease and constitutional debility engendered by want or improper food. You have only to look at their naked or rag-covered skin and bone bodies to be sure of this: or you can be equally sure of it by looking into their little bundles of food, and finding there only the little fruit of the banyan tree, which has hitherto been the preserve of the monkeys. This is not a fancy picture, but a fact to be seen with the eyes.

Fortunately the long talked of, long disputed Bhavanager Railway has at last been begun, though as yet only in a small way, and this will give great relief. A few days more will see it in full swing, when the expected army of engineers has arrived. Pity that the contentions of divided interests and opinions did not give way sooner.

As may be expected, cholera has again made its appearance among the poor in the Bhavnagar districts, and will in all probability repeat its ravages of last year with even greater severity. The past year has been one of unprecedented sickness of various kinds in this locality, and has taxed the dispensary doctors to their utmost endurance. The Gogo dispensary, for example, had for some months more than treble the ordinary number of daily patients, and yet, strange to say, no extra help was afforded to the doctor in charge, who, I regret to say, now leaves the place in broken health. And still more strange to say, that though the sickly season is again at our doors, the entire stock of drugs in the institution might be almost put inside your hat; and the strangest of all is, that though a fresh stock of medicines was dispatched from Bombay for this dispensary more than a full month ago, it has not yet made its appearance at the place. It must be added, however, that it has been heard of lately—all the way from Mandvie, somewhere away round the west of Kutch! This is officialism with a vengeance. In addition to Dr. Leahy, who has been to the Gogo people doctor and father in one, this locality has lost another very deserving and promising official, Mr. Moscardi, who, as Assistant Collector, had thoroughly gained the confidence and esteem of the people by his just administration and humane considerateness to all classes. Even the loathsome licence-tax did not awake hostility against him, as it has done against many others of his cloth.

In connection with the deep poverty that prevails in this portion of Kathiawar it deserves to be mentioned, that the Bhavnagar Darbar has done and is doing a great deal in feeding the poor. Large quantities of bread are distributed in the city every day to the wretched beggars and help in other forms is given. To all appearance Bhavnagar is well worthy of all the praise it has from time to time received in print and reports, and now that it will soon have a railway of its own built by its own money, its prosperity, at least, while the present genial Thakor reigns, will doubtless go on increasing.

R. A.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal offices, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik in the chair. There was a fair attendance of members. The first subject on the *agenda* was the Health Officer's report for the fourth quarter of 1878. In reference to the mortuary returns prepared by the Health Officer for the *Government Gazette*, Mr. Kirkham remarked that the whole thing was "an elaborate sham." Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas called attention to the enormous death-rate in the district of Kamathipura, which he represented on the Corporation, and asked for fuller statistics. A rather lengthy discussion on the subject resulted in the following resolution:—

It was proposed by Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas, seconded by Mr. K. C. Bedarkur, and carried unanimously, that the Health Officer's report for the fourth quarter of 1878 be recorded, but that it is desirable to include in the quarterly return of births and deaths, besides the rate of mortality in the different localities of the city, also the corresponding rate of mortality in the same localities during the corresponding quarter of the previous year. That the Health Officer be requested to submit to the Corporation at its next meeting a report on the drain in Kamathipura, stating therein the causes of the increase in mortality in that district, more especially during the last year.

The correspondence with Government on the subject of a site for the new Municipal offices elicited an animated criticism of the recent Government offer by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and other members; and the discussion was wound up with the following proposition:—

It was proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and carried unanimously, that in reply to Government letter No. 199, P. W. D., dated 17th March last, stating that H. E. the Governor in Council will grant a site for the proposed new Municipal office on the Esplanade on a lease for 999 years on payment by the Corporation of Rs. 40 per square yard for such site, that Government be respectfully informed that the high rate fixed for the land in question precludes the Corporation from accepting the offer of Government. But that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to again communicate with Government with a view to a reconsideration of the subject,—the attention of Government being drawn to the circumstances under which the Municipal Corporation recently gave up to Government, free of cost, a large plot of ground at Bori Bandar.

A report of the proceedings will be given in an early issue.

FORGERY OF DOCUMENTS IN KATHIAWAR.

THE following Resolution of Government was recently forwarded to the Political Agent in Kathiawar:—

No. 1458 of 29th March 1879, Political Department.

RESOLUTION.

His Excellency in Council has had under consideration the report of the Commission of three officers—*viz.* Major Phillips, President; Mr. H. F. Ashton, C. S., and Mr. K. B. Sambhuparsad Luxmilal, members—appointed to enquire into certain charges against Sheikh Muhammad Badrudin of Mangrol and to decide—

First—Whether certain documents tendered in evidence on behalf of the Sheikh in the Court of the Political Agent are forgeries.

Secondly—Whether the Sheikh forged them or presented them to the Political Agent knowing them to be forged.

The Commission has found that six of the documents in question are forged, and that the Sheikh used these documents fraudulently as genuine, knowing or having reason to believe them to be forged. The enquiry has been conducted with great patience and fairness, the nature of the charges and of the proceedings against the accused zemindar were carefully explained to him and he had ample opportunity to make his defence. Finally he has been allowed to appeal against the finding of the Commission. After reviewing the whole case as now placed on record, His Excellency in Council concurs in the finding of the Commission and considers that the guilt of the Sheikh of Mangrol is clearly established.

2. It then only remained to proceed from conviction to sentence. His Excellency in Council was prepared to direct the Commission to pass a sentence appropriate to the crime of forgery, the Sheikh being regarded simply as an ordinary prisoner on trial before the Chief Criminal Court of Kathiawar, and orders for the arrest of the Sheikh would at once have issued. But at this conjuncture it has been reported from Rajkot that the Sheikh died there on the 19th instant and he has thus escaped the punishment which would have been unhesitatingly inflicted if his life had been prolonged.

3. Government desire, however, that the warning which the imprisonment of the Sheikh of Mangrol would have afforded should not be lost to Kathiawar. It has been observed with dissatisfaction that the zemindars of that province are prone to the unscrupulous use of forged evidence in advocating their claims before the Political and Civil Courts established in Kathiawar by the British Government. His Excellency in Council is firmly determined to treat with marked severity offences so unworthy of a landed aristocracy, and no consideration of hereditary rank or social status will be allowed to shield talukdars or zemindars who thus offend from the just punishment of their crimes.

4. The criminal acts of the late Sheikh of Mangrol, their detection, and the exemplary punishment which was averted only by his death and also the intention of Government above expressed to punish without distinction of rank. All future offenders of the same class should be made known to the Chiefs and people by the Political Agent as a public warning through the *Kathiawar Agency Gazette*.

J. B. PEILE,
Acting Secy. to Govt.

EFFECT OF FORESTS ON RAINFALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On commencing to read "F. R. G. S.'s" letter in your impression of the 18th instant, I felt very sorry that anything I had written on this subject should have vexed him. However, his subsequent "indecorous mirth" relieved my anxiety. I do not think that it will help either of us to arrive at a clear idea of what the other desires to express, if we explain our own physical state at the time of writting. Let us leave that to the doctors and continue.

To me "F. R. G. S.'s" letter is nothing but one continued query regarding facts, which I will show do not bear directly on the point in question. Besides these queries, he makes a lot of assertions contrary to certain statements I had previously made; but gives no authority to prove, beyond the words "I believe," "I think," "and from a cursory observation," &c. Surely these are not arms to use against such an authority as I gave in the first paragraph of mine of the 11th March. However, I take the greatest pleasure in replying to his many questions. I only hope that he in turn will enlighten me on the questions I ask him.

"F. R. G. S." objects strongly to my "proposition" regarding the Indian ocean. Of course I never entertained the possibility of such an event occurring. I took this preposterous example to give greater force to what I subsequently added, *viz.,* "this is what occurs in forests, only on a smaller scale." I firmly believe, preposterous as the idea in itself is, that if such a state of things existed that the results would be much as I said. I do not care which way the drainage goes, only let the rain winds set in the direction they set in now. If we watch the moisture-charged clouds, just before the beginning of the south-west monsoon, as they leave the sea with an immense absolute and relative humidity and wafting inland, they appear at first to elevate themselves. Why? Because passing over the heated ground their temperature is all at once raised, density lessened, altitude increased, and relative humidity decreased. Nearing the ghauts which are fairly covered with *complete forests* and the temperature of which is lower, as "F. R. G. S." himself allows, than the surrounding country—what is the effect? The clouds have their temperature lessened, provided they are within a reasonable distance to feel the cooling effects of the forests. From below, the clouds seem to the eye to be attracted by the forests. The real fact is, that their temperature is lowered and their relative humidity increased. You allowed this in your leader, but you gave no explanation of how it was brought about, beyond saying the relative humidity was greater. But surely if the relative humidity is on the increase, what will be the consequences? Why, greater chances of rainfall of course. I know from personal experience that rain, in considerable quantities, falls on these forests, and about 5 or 10 miles to leeward, weeks before the monsoon bursts over the open country beyond or even commences to give the warning showers. I must be allowed to except thunderstorms and such like as they have their origin in a totally different source. Following the clouds, if they are not condensed in rain, they soar away at an elevation from the ground which increases as they proceed inland. Indirectly because there are no forests below—directly because their temperature is now on the increase and their relative humidity on the decrease, just as it was on leaving the sea. Does not, then, the effect of the forest here bear a great resemblance to that of the ocean? Moreover, would not the land, if more covered with forest vegetation than it is at present, ensure the same phenomena in a greater number of cases, instead of by its bareness only retarding the rainfall, when it is literally over our heads?

"F. R. G. S." says that I wish to show that forests have an action like oceans, and that forests are to replace them. If he will read mine of the 11th again, I think he will see that he has run away from the point, and put too broad an interpretation on my remark. What I meant to be inferred was, that large tracts of forests have effects like large tracts of water similarly situated, small tracts as small tracts. "F. R. G. S." goes on to say that "if this be true, then no deserts should exist except where formed by man's improvidence. Take, for instance, the Gobi. South-east of this we find the most enormous forests, &c. &c. . . . and consequently the rainfall here should be as much as in the Mediterranean districts or any inland tract which has an extent of water nearly similar to this extent of forest." This is saying that forests, like all tracts of water, generate a plentiful supply of rain to all the surrounding country and would render them fertile. Now, I don't think "F. R. G. S." is right in saying that all oceans or large bodies of water generate a plentiful or even, in many cases, a moderate rainfall all round. In the same way I don't think I should be right if I said forests did; forests will do it where tracts of water will, and *vice versa*. Will "F.R.G.S." tell me then, if he persists that the forests of the south-east corner of Thibet and western portion of China ought, by my argument, to produce rain on the Gobi or Shamo desert, why it is that the rainfall on this great Central Asian desert is no less than on the deserts of Thebaid, in Egypt, or the Arabian deserts, or the Sahara? All these deserts are fully exposed to the action of far larger tracts of water than any forests that can be brought to bear on the unfertile tracts of Central Asia. No, it is evident there are places and places. Just as I remarked for the springs, forests cannot bring them where they never can have been. No more can forests fertilise lands that never were previously anything but unfertile deserts. But this is not the way to look at the question. Let "F. R. G. S." exterminate the forests he speaks of, and then we will see their effects, not on their northern side, but on their eastern, western, and southern sides, as well as in their own centre. What would the effect be? I leave this unanswered, as I might perhaps frighten enterprising people out of those countries. But I will nevertheless give a few examples. Now in this world of ours there are many pieces of land, which were once fertile, enjoying an excellent climate, and which on the destruction of forests became unfertile and insalubrious. I will take one out of a thousand examples. There is a tract of land that lies along the west coast of France known under the name of the "Landes and Dunes." This land had forests brought back to it in spite of all the cries and protestations of people ignorant on the question of forests. What is the result? As an eye-witness I can speak with authority, and I say that it is marvellous. Land which yielded a revenue of 5½d. an acre per annum, now yields £2-5s. I refer to fields and grazing inland of the forest-line along the seashore. What does this proceed from? It proceeds from stopping the encroachments of large bodies of sand which came out of the sea. These encroachments caused a totally different climate to exist than is at present the case, both as regards temperature and rain. Likewise the drainage of this country has been vastly improved, and a species of leprosy has disappeared since the advent of the forests. Now, as shewing where forests can do no good to the cultures around, I will take an example that I know well. In the Maures and L'Estorel, between Marseilles and Toulon, there are vast tracts of land which were once bare of vegetation, on which nothing would grow. Grain crops and grass lands were quite out of the question, the annual rainfall from the month of November to March was locally but a few inches followed by great drought through the rest of the year. I am sure "F. R. G. S." will allow that this place is near enough to the Mediterranean to receive the rain which he says "Mediterranean" countries do get. But to our fact. A certain individual to whom the whole country is now indebted, found that the Cork oak and a coniferous tree (*Pinus Halepensis*) would grow here. What has been the result? The land all round as forest land yields £3 per acre per annum, and next to nothing as culture, and the rain has not fallen one bit more. But a curious fact—a short way inland, opposite the Isles of Hyères and in the tract of country above mentioned, lies the head of a valley exposed to the north and so unaffected by the sea. This valley, I was informed, was formerly as barren as the rest of the part alluded to above. Here, however, it was found the chesnut tree grew beautifully. A small *complete forest*, of about 5,000 acres, was the result of plantations. Now rain falls on the cornfields near the head of this valley, whereas lower down, and out of the reach of this forest, the predominant culture is a drought—with standing grape. There are one or two spots like this inland, and a thick growing forest covering well the ground is always to be found in the vicinity—generally to south or south east. I refer notably to two spots not far distant (east and west) from the town of Cassis which may be known to those interested in the question, and who have traversed those burning rocks under a July sun in order to see the difference between the two kinds of country when it was most marked. These, in my opinion, are perfect evidence to show that forests and tracts of water act alike, for two portions side by side, one in a position to be affected by the sea, the other not, were barren. Forests placed on the former did not alter climatic phenomena as regards rainfall; forests placed on the other did.

I don't quite follow "F. R. G. S." when he says that if an enormous forest existed between Africa and India with drainage from west to east, that we should have a climate like that of Egypt. Which part of Egypt? Because the climate of Egypt in the Nile valley and of Egypt in the desert is slightly different. Supposing it is the former, whence will he produce the poisonous south winds that blow between February and May, and the great night dews? If the latter I do not see exactly how he will dispense with all the drainage he speaks of. He asks again two questions regarding the Nile which are nothing but repetitions of the one regarding the great desert of Asia.

"F. R. G. S." alludes to the rain that fell before forests existed. Can "F. R. G. S." tell me what was the character of that rain? Geology tells us that it was rainfall of the most gigantic proportions, of which we have fortunately but mild examples nowadays. Does "F. R. G. S." think the change could be laid to forests? Downfalls of water such as those would inundate every valley near any mountainous district of this country if it did no more. But this question runs into the concluding remarks of "F. R. G. S." on *my* second law. He here takes the bull by the horns and says, "a bare plateau will prove a better reservoir than a forest-clad hill, more water will drain off it and during a longer time. No *à priori* argument will convince him to the contrary." But a very *à priori* argument, *viz.* a "cursory observation," has convinced him of the correctness of one of the greatest blunders, regarding forests, I ever in my life had the misfortune to hear.

Before giving "F. R. G. S." undeniable facts by the aid of which he may yet be brought to think otherwise I would wish to examine minutely his statement. "F. R. G. S." all through his letter shows a complete ignorance of forests or anything regarding them. He compares two pieces of land 5,000 feet above sea level, nearly at the same latitude and longitude each exposed to a rainfall, &c., &c. He imagines he is giving us two tracts of country under exactly similar circumstances. Now, from an outsider's point of view he may be; but from a forester's point of view he is not. For he omits to mention the two most important points to which a forester always looks first, viz., *constitution of the vegetation, and constitution of the soil*, and he places comparatively indifferent facts in the front rank. I firmly believe he took for his example two hills (not a plateau and a hill) exactly under the circumstances he describes; but that the consistency, hygroscopicity, depth, &c., of the soil on the bare hill was totally different from that on the forest-clad hill, and the power to retain water lay in the soil and not because it was bare. As to the forest, he does not mention its constitution, or say whether it completely shaded the ground so as to prevent evaporation, by using as I did in my letter the technical word "complete," the force of which technicality he overlooks by no fault of his own. Now, as this very important point is also omitted, I am strongly inclined to believe that "F. R. G. S." practised on some deciduous forest in the month of April when all its leaves were off. It is needless, therefore, to make any further comment on such an experiment as this.

But "F. R. G. S." will allow the following fact to be true. At the time of the great inundations of Toulouse in 1876, the Commission that enquired into the cause of it came to the decision that they were caused, on the one hand, by the denudation of large tracts of the Pyrenees forests (which extend far higher than 5,000 feet), and on the other by the appearance of an exceptionally great and sudden fall of rain. Consequently, as the forests did not exist on these mountains, they were not able "to modify this climatic phenomenon" by permitting the water to drain off the sides slowly, *i. e.,* during a longer period. Now, by "F.R.G.S's" theory the water should have taken longer, and there ought not to have been any inundation at all. The Commission, however, came to the very opposite conclusion, and its conclusion was confirmed by the highest authorities in the country—the press, scientific periodicals, &c. From a lecture delivered on the subject I managed to obtain the following data. If in addition to the existing areas of forests around the head of this tributary to the Garonne, on which Toulouse stands, those forests which had been cut down, within the previous ten years only, had been on the mountain slopes, there would have been no loss of life at all and very little damage to property. For instead of the water being 17 to 20 feet deep as it was on the roads and fields, it would not have been much more than three. Now, this fact was arrived at by calculating the amount of water that the decomposing and decomposed vegetable matter alone, which lies on the surface soil of a complete forest, can hold in suspension. This is found to be exactly two and a half times its own weight. Now, given an average depth for this matter, which is well known in these forests to vary from about 3 to 6 inches, knowing the area, what more is required to find out how many tons of water or cubic feet of water could have been retained in suspension by this vegetable matter alone, instead of rushing down as it did the mountain sides, increasing in size, overflowing beds of rivers, gaining velocity and force as it increased in density by the soil that it held in suspension? One of the great powers of this decomposing vegetable matter is the extreme rapidity with which it absorbs moisture; the action is instantaneous, like that of a sponge in fact.

If this fact won't convince "F. R. G. S." of the truth of the second law, or at any rate the fallacy of his theory, let him take up M. de Surel, or any other author who has written on the "Reboisement des Alpes," and see what they say.

I have had to go purposely to the French side for my examples, because they are the only nation in the world who have the two sides of the question to show, "and are willing to show it," as Colonel Pearson, (formerly Conservator, Punjab,) writes in his report on visiting certain of their forests. Germany has been more careful, has enjoyed a more stable existence than France, and has not destroyed her forests; consequently, no great facts can be drawn from there on this subject, though they know as much about it as the French do.

There are other nations of Europe, Spain notably, that have destroyed their forests and have never restored them, and nations who, in spite of warning, continue destroying, as Austria for example. Now, the reason why they destroy and France destroyed are totally different. France destroyed hers in times of anarchy and misrule, and being rich can afford to economise and does economise in her wiser moments. Other nations destroyed theirs through poverty and are too poor to replace them. So it is no use going to them but for the effect of destruction, and this is not enough for comparison. Comparison must be made on the identical same spot to have force.

Here in India we do not know how matters stood before denudation. Now the only way we can find out is not by haphazard comparisons, but by restoring the forests to a certain extent. Then, if we do not find that we have gained any information, then will be the time to run down conservancy. Conservancy has been found to succeed elsewhere, and those nations that are provident and have kept to it so far, intend keeping to it still, and do not intend to try any gigantic engineering experiments to replace forests. However, engineering should not be exempted. For M. de Surel (an engineer himself, and, without doubt, the greatest authority on this question) says, "In 'Reboisement' masonry and other works should replace forests as a temporary measure; but they are far too costly and require too much attention for them to be used permanently with advantage." I leave "F. R. G. S." to draw what inferences he likes from this remark.

I have still to reply to the question of the sources of rivers. "F. R. G. S." says, "It will, I believe, be found on examination that all the principal streams that issue from our hill ranges have their sources not in forests but in swamps." It appears, then, that "F. R. G. S." believes something that has yet to be found out. My personal experience on this point may not be so great as "F. R. G. S.'s," yet I can say that in India I have seen the sources of rivers that did not come from a swamp. And, as I suppose, all perennial springs do the same kind of work regarding rivers, *viz.,* tend to swell them, I can say that to one source originating in a swamp there are ten thousand originating from a free spring of which a great quantity are in reserved forests. And I should very much like to know whether the swamps referred to by "F. R. G. S." do not owe their existence to forests. Even if they don't it will not refute my argument, which asserts that should forests exist the neighbouring springs will have their duration increased as well as their volume of discharge. And I would again ask "F. R. G. S." to read my letter of the 11th, and he will find that I admit the presence of springs where there are no forests.

Finally, "F. R. G. S." objects to my writing from a popular point of view, *Chacun son gout.* My object was to refute a *popular blunder*, which had crept into your leader even. That blunder was, that forests increase the amount of rainfall on the surrounding country during, say, any period greater than a year. Now, I have never heard it (and I have had plenty of opportunities of hearing it if it were so) affirmed by any great authority on forestry, but I have heard plenty of well-wishers to forests use it as a great weapon, which it is not, in arguments on this subject. I therefore wrote saying merely what were said to be the advantages accruing from forests *vis a vis* of rainfall, which advantages are laid down, I repeat, as "absolute laws," and gathered from observations which have extended over as many centuries, as forest conservancy in India has existed half score years. They are, moreover, laid down by authorities in whom I may be allowed to have as much faith, if not more, as in the results of any "cursory experiments" made by "F. R. G. S." That was the only point in which I discussed your leader, as really it led one to believe that on the Continent absolutely no results had ever been arrived at on this subject.

Hoping that I may be excused for hackneying the term so much, but I must say that I think that "F. R. G. S." has gone off on "popular disbeliefs," for the ring of the whole letter is amateur. Whereas I wished to correct rather than support popular belief; by giving, as I said before, three technical laws, and "F. R. G. S." calls them "popular beliefs." He might as well say that it is a popular belief that the world is a sphere, but that nevertheless he believes it a cube. He must surely know that the English, as a nation, know nothing of scientific forestry. He must also know that there are nations on the Continent who have turned their attention to this science for nearly three centuries. In proof of which I state that, more than two hundred years ago, a law was passed in France for the protection of forests, not from any imperious object for improving the chase, for every article of it is redundant with thoroughly economical and practical views, which show, even at that remote period, the French were not so much in the dark regarding forestry, as "F. R. G. S." would lead us to believe they stand in now. By calling laws they have adduced "popular beliefs."

I am sorry to have occupied so much of your valuable space, but "F. R. G. S." asked so many questions, I was obliged to go into detail. Perhaps "F. R. G. S." will be good enough to answer a few of mine, and if he will tell me the exact conditions under which the Sal forests he speaks of exist, I will give him an answer to the only question I have omitted to answer.

FORESTS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE AFGHAN WAR.

(PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.)

TELEGRAMS FROM HER MAJESTY AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LAHORE, APRIL 8.

The Viceroy has received the following telegram from Her Majesty the Queen-Empress:—

"I am deeply grieved at the sad loss of a squadron of the 10th Hussars, and am anxious for details."

A telegram has also been received from the Prince of Wales, expressing his regret at the death of Major Wigram Battye, and condoling with the Guides on the loss of this distinguished officer.

Reports have been received of great confusion existing in Badakshan.

News from Jallalabad dated the 7th, states that all is well at Futtehabad. Most of the Khagrani Mulliks have come in and promise to bring in supplies.

A telegram dated the 7th, through Gulistan from Shorawak, states that Captain Wylie joined Dr. Duke on the 4th. In the afternoon a durbar was held at which the Chiefs and Mulliks of Shorawak were present and friendly. All seems quiet and satisfactory.

Writing on the 5th, Captain Wylie was to return to Pishin on the 6th, leaving 50 cavalry and 40 infantry to strengthen Major Humfrey's detachment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE ZULU WAR.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

In the House of Commons the Secretary of State for the Colonies said that the sincerity of Cetewayo's proposals was doubtful, and his complete submission would alone satisfy us.

News has been received that Colonel Pearson has made a road shortening the distance from Ekowe by three miles.

Parliament has adjourned for the Easter holidays.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns of Imports for the past month amount to £29,875,000, showing a decrease of £3,343,750, and the Exports amount to £16,187,500, showing a decrease of £593,750 as compared with last year.

Consols closed at 97½, being a rise of ⅛ on previous quotations.

EGYPT.

DISMISSAL OF MR. RIVERS WILSON AND M. BLIGNIERES.

CAIRO, APRIL 8.

The Khedive has dismissed both Mr. Rivers Wilson and M. Blignières from their posts, which however they refuse to resign. A new Ministry has been formed, (composed exclusively of natives, under the presidency of Cherif Pasha.)

H. M. S. SERAPIS.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

H. M. S. Serapis passed through the Suez Canal homeward bound on the 5th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, APRIL 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot left to-day, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Bombay Mails of the 17th ultimo, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 10th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day per P. and O. Steamer Malwa.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quieter. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quieter.

Fair Dhollera	4 11-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

3 per cent. Consols for account	97½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	116
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72½
4½ per cent. do.	77½
Bar Silver	49½

Departure—Edgar on the 5th.

H. E. the Governor (Sir R. Temple) attended the annual meeting of the Bombay Temperance League last night, and delivered an interesting address illustrative of the advantages of temperance, particularly in India, as demonstrated in His Excellency's varied personal experiences in various parts of the country.

YESTERDAY afternoon His Excellency the Governor, attended by members of his Staff, paid a private visit to the new High Court with his friend Viscount Hitchingbrook, who arrived on Monday last from Kurrachee, to show the building to the Viscount, who had previously visited the New Secretariat. Mr. Fulton, Registrar, went over the building with His Excellency and party. This was not the official visit which, at the Byculla Club dinner the other day, Sir Richard Temple promised to make to the new building in company of the Chief Justice.

WE learn from Aurangabad (Deccan), "that on the night of the 6th inst. a daring robbery took place in the house of a native there. Gold and silver ornaments were taken to the amount of over Rs. 10,000. Major Stewart, the Superintendent of Police, will no doubt ferret out the perpetrators of the theft. Robbery in these parts of late is rather frequent. The weather is becoming rather oppressive during the day, but at nights it is pleasant. Grain is selling at cheaper rates. The rate of exchange in the market is enormous—*twenty-five* per cent! 100 Government rupees are now sold for 125 Halli Sicca rupees, while the Government rate is H.S. Rs. 116-14-6 for 100 Government rupees."

CAPTAIN SMITH, R.A., Commandant No. 2 Battery H. C., has proceeded on furlough, and Lieut. Moore, R.A., officiates as Commandant.

DR. A. SOETBEER, the great advocate of a gold currency in Germany, has published, as a supplement to Petermann's *Mittheilungen*, a most elaborate treatise on the *Edelmetall-Produktion und Werthverhaltniss zwischen Gold und Silber*, which fills no less than 142 quarto pages, and is illustrated by several interesting diagrams. The author carefully inquires into the production of precious metals in every country of the world ever since the discovery of America in 1493. Since that time he estimates the production of silver at 180,511,485 kilogrammes, that of gold at 9,492,345 kilogrammes, the two metals representing a money value of 2,942,345,000*l*., or about 2*l*. a head for the total population of the world, which is considerably more than might have been expected. In silver Mexico alone produced nearly one-half. In gold the United States take the lead, closely followed by Australia, and at some distance by New Granada, Brazil, and Russia. In the beginning of the sixteenth century Africa was the great gold-producing country of the world, but the quantity which was obtained there was, after all, trifling. About the middle of the century South America came to the fore, and kept her place until the fourth decade of the nineteenth century, when Russia supplanted her, only to yield her place soon afterwards to California and Australia. In silver the mines of Potosi up to 1661 outstripped all other competitors. Peru and Mexico followed, and the latter, in spite of the recent competition of the United States, still remains the great silver-producing country of the world. The fluctuations in the relative value of gold and silver have been equally remarkable. In the beginning of the sixteenth century 10·75 pounds of silver were the equivalent of one pound of gold; about the beginning of the eighteenth century the relative value was as 1 : 15·27, but last year they were as 1 : 17·92. Dr. Soetbeer does not discuss the question of currency, but he furnishes ample materials to all who take an interest in it.

THE *Pioneer* says:—The information as yet given scarcely serves to explain the disastrous loss of men on the Kabul River at Jallalabad. The official telegram is meagre in the extreme, but from it we can glean that the squadron of the 10th Hussars must have been crossing in Indian file, as it is said the line of horses was 140 yards long. The ford was 20 yards in width, and covered with less than 3 feet of water, a mere bagatelle for cavalry; and the explanation given is that suddenly the whole string of horses was swept off into the rapids by a spate, or wave, rushing down the river. For this to have occurred there must have been a rise of at least two feet, and it would be easy to determine whether such a wave did rush down the Kabul that night. But there should be no lack of evidence, for some of the troopers escaped and reforded the river directly afterwards, and they would surely be able to say whether the water enveloped them in the way assumed.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*.—The news of the death of Major Wigram Battye, of the Guides Cavalry, in the affair of the 2nd with the Khagianis near Jallalabad, will be heard with deep and sincere grief by the Indian Army, and by his numerous friends in England and India. It is not only now, after his death, when all harsh criticism might well keep silence, but during his life that Wigram Battye was acknowledged as one of the most dashing Cavalry officers in the service of the Queen. Brave to recklessness, of high culture and intelligence, the soul of honour, gentle and modest as a girl, he was idolized by his men, who have well avenged his death. But to those who knew him well, and who could certainly see for him in his profession, to which he was devoted, a long vista of successes and of honours, there is nothing to compensate for his loss, which, like that of Mackeson, would have deemed a victory. His handsome face and well-knit figure will be seen no more; and the only consolation of his friends, who include all whom he had ever known, and almost all those whom he had ever met, is that he died as was fitting for one of his gallant race and name, as he would have himself chosen to die—charging at the head of the regiment he loved so well.

THE *Pioneer*:—Dr. Ross, Civil Surgeon of Karnal, has, in supersession of other arrangements, been directed to proceed to Kashmir for the present season. He has some experience of the valley, and will be useful in the Committee of Relief, which the Maharajah's government has formed, and in which it is decided that the medical officer on special duty this season shall have a place. Accounts from the valley are of a most unsatisfactory nature, the endeavours of the Maharajah's government to import food-grain having been unsuccessful. The distress is very severe, a large number of deaths being reported from all quarters. Should the present import arrangements break down, there can be little doubt that the distress and mortality in the unhappy valley will equal, if not exceed, that of last year. Every effort, however, is being made to push on importation as speedily as possible.

MR. ROBERT KNIGHT, who has been spying out the nakedness of the land in the North-West Provinces, announces in the *Statesman* that he has "returned to Calcutta with a deep and painful feeling that our rule is breaking down everywhere, in every direction. The three great hopeful features of our rule are;—education, missions, and the railways." On the subject of railways, Mr. Knight writes:—The Government deludes itself and the nation with the belief that it is at last building *cheap* railways in India. The sorrowful conviction has forced itself upon our own mind, that it is simply impossible to build a really cheap railway in India under the administrative system that now prevails. As we have managed by our reforms to get an army of field officers upon our hands, so has the Government contrived by its administration of the Public Works Department to crowd its upper ranks with a staff of Royal and civil engineers for whom, under its vacillating policy in the prosecution of these works, there is no employment. And observe the result. We are making, as every one knows, a railway from Agra to Gwalior, the money being furnished largely by Scindia. The thirty miles of line from Agra to the Chumbul are being constructed by Messrs. Glover and Company, the contractors, whose work is so honest and satisfactory that the engineers employed by the Government to supervise their work find the task almost a sinecure. This fact was certified to us expressly by one of the superintending engineers lately in charge of the line. The Government, not knowing its own mind for six months together as to what expenditure it will incur, and having taken a fresh dose of Morrison's pills as the true remedy for the silver difficulty, can find no occupation for its chief engineers; and to make a show of giving them employment, is driven to posting no fewer than four or five engineers to this Chumbul line for oversight of work that could be performed well by one. And so we have men like Mr. Cheyne, Mr. Latouche, Mr. Rennie, Mr. Gahan, if not a fifth man, engaged upon work that is nominal only, on salaries of Rs. 500 a month up to Rs. 1,600. One engineer on Rs. 800 or Rs. 1,000 a month, with a very junior assistant, would meanwhile suffice for the whole oversight. The gentlemen we have named are men of high competency and reputation, while they are reduced to enforced inactivity, on salaries of Rs. 1,600, Rs. 900, Rs. 800 and Rs. 500, with subordinates below them, because the Government cannot make up its mind to prosecute the railway system with the steady resolution that can alone ensure *cheap* construction. The Maharajah of Gwalior, or the State, has therefore to pay aggregate salaries of Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 a month, in place of a third of that amount, because we have a Public Works Staff of "field officers" on our hands. As to constructing *cheap* railways in India, the system makes it impossible, and will ever make it so.

THE *Pioneer*:—Reuter's telegram from Rangoon was correct after all. Mr. Aitchison, in his proclamation, did describe the attitude of the Indian Government, with regard to Mandalay, as "one of *repose* and defence." Considering, however, that our relations with Upper Burmah are strained to the utmost, and that a representative of the Indian Government is, to say the least, in a very precarious position, *repose* can hardly be a word suited to the occasion. The adventure of the Nyoungyan Prince will add to the chances of a rupture, even though Mr. Aitchison has very promptly and properly sent him back to Bengal. So long as we are at peace with Upper Burma, so long as Mr. Shaw remains in Mandalay, the Indian Government can countenance no attempt at the throne by pretenders like the Nyoungyan Prince. Such an attempt is dangerous to both Governments, and it is hard to understand how the Bengal authorities allowed the Prince to leave Calcutta. On the whole, however, the aspect of the Burma difficulty is becoming more cheerful. According to our correspondent, the conciliatory party in Mandalay is gaining ground. The King and his councillors may perhaps be brought to hear reason, and the strengthening of our frontier defences may postpone indefinitely the ill effects of a policy of repose, or, let us call it, masterly inactivity. But if the King will not listen to reason, and there are some things to encourage him to be unreasonable, Mr. Shaw must be withdrawn, and we must try and ignore Mandalay as we used to ignore Kabul. Whilst, on the one hand, there is no power like Russia beyond Upper Burma to stir up strife against us, on the other hand we cannot altogether cut off Upper Burma from Lower in the way Afghanistan was cut off from the Punjab. However, a policy which is recommended by little else than its initial cheapness, may still be vindicated by ability in carrying it out. Indeed, in our relations with Upper Burma, and perhaps in other matters, an inferior policy well worked is better than another which, though founded on the most excellent principles, will fail because good agents are wanted. So there is no need to find excuses for our "policy of repose," nor should we affect to be enamoured of it; it is the best Government can afford, and must be made successful. Caution, of course, is necessary, and to let Mr. Shaw stay a day too long in the King's capital would ruin everything. And it is hardly fair to let him decide when to leave; Mr. Shaw's courage and endurance have been proved already, a further proof that the expense of war with Burma would be quite superfluous.

TASMANIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—By the time you receive this letter I shall be rather late to enter the field in the discussion which my first contribution has given rise to. I regret that I should have aroused the virtuous indignation of no less a personage than Mr. Higgins, whose letter I see has been published in the *Hobart Town Mercury* and *Launceston Examiner*, with Dr. Silvester's reply. Although I feel half inclined to take no notice of such silly and untrue statements which Mr. Higgins' own term of *most gross exaggeration* very well applies too, yet I cannot let it pass without reading that gentleman a lecture on the folly of condemning a whole island, its entire population, and everything connected with it, because he was determined not to be pleased with anything. Poor Mr. Higgins reminds me of a man going into an orchard, after procuring a long ladder, than placing it against the tallest apple trees, and eating the half ripe fruit and leaving strawberries, raspberries, and other pleasant fruits unnoticed. After dragging the ladder about and indulging in a surfeit of green plums, &c., as a wind-up, leaving the orchard in disgust and condemning it as a miserable place. With this moral fable I leave Mr. Higgins to all the sour apples he seems to have such a "penchant" for, and would remind him that the elements of a man's happiness lie in himself, but I must not forget that Mr. Higgins was on sick leave, and that some allowance must be made for him. He has gained the unenviable notoriety of being the first visitor who has accused the Tasmanians of being inhospitable and selfish, and should he ever return—which I charitably supposed he will never have the impudence to do—he would run a much better chance of being *robbed by the larrikins*, than any of those whom he mentions, especially after his uncalled for imputation about Van Dimonians; but poor Mr. Higgins was on sick leave, and having no native servants to bully and thrash, was exceedingly annoyed to find that Tasmanians would not submit to the same treatment, hence most probably his term "selfish" he applied to them. Another misfortune for Mr. Higgins was, that his position of Superintendent of Bombay Markets, was not fully understood by the simple rustics here, and no doubt swelling with pride at the recollection of his former greatness, he felt deeply hurt that every one he met did not salaam to the earth, and address him as Higgins Sahib Khan Bahadoor, but in defence of country bumpkins to which body I must here remark belong that, owing to some gross blunder on the part of the Government, Hindustani is not taught in the schools here, hence their ignorance. I now take leave of Mr. Higgins and bid him a fond farewell, in which all Tasmanians, I am sure, cordially join. *We shall never see his like again* (at least we hope not).

I am sorry to see in Dr. Silvester's reply that he should have fallen foul of Mr. Varley, the Evangelist. It is rather amusing to see him taking up the cudgels with such energy for Tasmania, then the next moment knocking Mr. Varley down with them. As it happens I know Mr. Varley personally and I also know that many hundreds in Tasmania, both old and young, remember him with love and esteem, look forward to seeing him again. Mr. Varley has his enemies like all good men, but his enemies are a class which Dr. Silvester should have thought twice before he identified himself with. Mr. Varley has too high an opinion of Tasmania, its people, and himself as a Christian, to descend to anything so low as libel. His great fault in the eyes of some, is his honesty and boldness in pointing out serious abuses existing in the Church and elsewhere, which require very plain speaking to put down, but Mr. Varley needs no champion in me, and, I daresay, hears Dr. Silvester's remarks with the same equanimity as the Tasmanians do those of Mr. Higgins. Now for some of the good points in Tasmania. I think I concluded my last with a description of some of the many wild flowers to be met with. As I do not keep copies of my letters, I am rather at a loss to remember at what point I left off. The plan I adopt is to jot down notes in my pocket book as they occur, and then put them into something like shape when sending them to you. I saw a book in the Free Library at Hobart Town with the title of, "Some of my Tasmanian Friends." It was written by a lady of talent and contained many beautifully coloured plates of Tasmanian wild flowers. Should any of your correspondents happen to have seen the book, they will the more readily understand the difficulty I have to contend against in attempting to describe them (when they are so varied and numerous) to anyone who loves flowers. I can cordially recommend the work and promise a rich treat. However, for the benefit of those who have not seen it, I will describe a few of the most common plants. Firstly, a bright green moss which grows in patches all over the bush, and bears an equally bright yellow flower, the wild sarsaparilla, also with its cluster of delicately pea-shaped flowers of a purple colour, is generally seen climbing up the ferns, which grow all over the island. Then there is a species of deep blue hyacinth and the azure blue bell, a pink flower like the fox glove, and a bright crimson cup-shaped flower which springs up everywhere. In fact, Nature's carpet in Tasmania contains all shades, colours, and tints, from a pale blue to purple, brown and orange to a straw colour pink to crimson; but I am beginning to think I have taken up a subject quite beyond my powers and the limits of this letter, and so will now refer to English wild flowers which are also met with everywhere, and greatly add to the charm of the scenery by sweetly reminding us of another land—our childhood's rambles in dear old England. And your correspondent may often be seen gazing pensively, at least as much as a country bumpkin could gaze, at some tiny hare bell or scarlet bird's eye, nestling in the hedge rows, bringing back a flood of recollections of beautiful Kentish and Devonshire lanes and strolls in Derbyshire and Yorkshire. I cannot leave this subject without saying something about one of the prettiest sights in Tasmania in the spring, specially in the south of the island, *viz*, the hedge rows of sweetbriar and hawthorn; the former extends miles in length, filling the air with a delicious perfume. This sight alone is worth a visit to the island. The hawthorn also flourishes most luxuriantly, and grows to an astonishing height. I have seen it 20 ft. high, and covered with clusters of scarlet and white blossoms. In summer the yellow furze and golden broom brighten all the landscape. And now I come to an old friend of our childhood—the blackberry bush. Ferns, as I before stated, takes a pretty strong hold of the soil and spreads rapidly, and are very difficult to eradicate. But of all things commend me to the blackberry bush. Poor relations in all ages had been notorious for their powers of taking root very often where they are not wanted, but the blackberry far surpasses them; they may be got rid of by burning the house down over their heads, should such extreme measures be considered necessary; but the blackberry laughs at such futile efforts. You may burn it down in summer, dig it up in winter, cut it down in spring, but it only springs up with renewed vigour, and spreads still more rapidly. They are, in consequence, a great source of trouble to the farmer, and large fields may sometimes be seen half covered with them, the hedges being often 10ft. and more in height. I have seen them as high as 15ft. in some parts. However, the blackberry has its good points (I don't mean the thorns), but the fruit, which is both pleasant and wholesome, it is often as large as a mulberry, and almost as delicious. Within a radius of 3 or 4 miles round the Leven many tons of the fruit are wasted owing to the difficulty in procuring labour, for picking labour is very scarce in Tasmania, and this is one of its drawbacks. And now I am led to another subject, and one which I have thought a good deal over, and that is, that until some kind of cheap labour is more generally introduced, Tasmania will continue to be 50 years, behind the time (500 years I should have said, I beg Mr. Higgins' pardon.) That Tasmania is behind the times I do not deny, but that is no fault either of the people or the island, but has been owing to the miserable attempts Government made by successive Ministries in past years, whose sole aim seems to have been to oust the other party out, which they succeeded in doing about once a year. This results in the defeated Ministry making similar attempts with renewed energy, and whilst this party squabbling is going on the country suffers. In my travels over Tasmania I have often been pained at the tales of hardship I have heard from settlers, who, on the promise of a road from the Government, have taken up heavily timbered land (which is always the richest), and after incredible toil in clearing, and waiting patiently year after year, often as long as 10 and in some cases 15 years, being still without a road, each successive Government shirking the promises of its predecessor. It is this that has kept the country back, but as politics is a subject country bumpkins are not supposed to be deeply versed in, and as the Government have lately turned over a new leaf and awakened to a sense of their responsibilities, I will say nothing more about their past shortcomings. Now for the cheap labour question. At the risk of bringing down on my devoted head the curses and execration of the "hoi polloi," I boldly suggest Chinese labour. You may no doubt have seen the excitement there was lately at Sydney owing to the gradually increasing employment of Chinese labour on board the A. S. N. Co.'s vessels. The Europeans employed by the Company thinking that this was the thin edge of the wedge struck one and all, and compelled their masters to come to terms. I do not think the men were wrong, because the great influx of the Chinese, the spread of the "yellow fever" as it is called, threatens to completely revolutionize the labour question in Australia, and although I have no doubt that in time like all great innovations it will settle itself, and that both will benefit equally (the European and the Chinese), still in those parts of the colony nearest to China they have arrived and continue to do so in such numbers that a stand has to be made against them. It is a question that is commanding universal attention, and the greatest difficulty the Government of New South Wales have to grapple with, so far without much success. In Tasmania, however, matters are different; the Chinese are few and far between, and generally employed at the mines, or on their own account at gold seeking. I will enumerate a few of his good points. He is proverbially frugal, temperate, hard working, patient and persevering to an astonishing degree. They excel in gardening, and with their knowledge of the value of manures of all kinds, which are generally wasted by us, or allowed to fester in the sun, will raise splendid beds of vegetables of all kinds. In Melbourne and other large towns, in Victoria, the Chinese vegetable hawker is a most useful individual, and one that would be soon missed were he driven away, for it would pay no one else to take the trouble in raising vegetables and selling them so cheaply as he does. They are also good carpenters and shoemakers, and are surprisingly apt in learning any new kind of labour. Now for his faults. He has generally the credit of being a terrible thief; his notions of *meum* and *teum* being of a very hazy kind, except perhaps where *meum* happens to be concerned, but perhaps his is not the only nation which contains thieves. We have only to look at the Glasgow Bank failure to see that there was some pretty tall thieving done there amongst those who, besides being men of education, boast that they belong to the most highly civilized nation of the earth. We all of us have glass houses, sometimes fortunately for the inhabitants the glass happens to be pretty thick, and stands some tolerably large stones, but if the glass happens to be thin, it is dangerous to be the first to commence stone throwing. I remember often been struck by the number of Scotchmen employed in the many Bombay Banks, and was told as the reason that the Scotch system of Banking was considered the safest. I therefore concluded that Scotchmen were the best able to carry it out. No doubt where monetary matters are concerned he is the shrewdest of men, but e late tremendous failure, and the Western Bank of Scotland some years since, the Bombay Bank, the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank, all managed by Scotchmen, will have begun to shake confidence in the system. Scotchmen look to your laurels and forgive a country bumpkin for his temerity. With this digression I will continue my account of the "Heathen Chinee." He has the character of being very immoral. No doubt he is, but then towns in Christian countries are not always very pure, and whatever his faults are, a drunken Chinaman is never seen. He has a weakness for opium certainly, but the most Christian country, England, as it has not succeeded in making him a drunkard, forces immense quantities of opium into his country as another way of ruining his body. Weighing the good and bad qualities together, I think the former decidedly preponderate, and I know there is hardly a farmer in the country who would not gladly employ Chinese labour, especially during harvest time. In fact, in every employment he would be most useful, but the lower class, the larrikins, Mr. Higgins' acquaintances, are bitterly prejudiced against him, and no doubt many who would gladly avail themselves of his labour are afraid to take the initiative. But I must conclude this subject for the present. Harvesting is in full swing everywhere, but complaints are general owing to the rust which has been caused by the incessant wet weather. In the spring the principal topic of conversation are the more notorious Kelly gang of bush rangers, numbering four men. No less than 400 (mostly picked) men are now employed in hunting them down. They have just signalized themselves again by robbing another Bank of drs. 2,000 with a cool audacity that has excited general astonishment and almost admiration. Their continued success is having a most disastrous effect throughout the whole colony, everything being paralysed. For more information on this subject I refer you to the papers. And in the meantime remain your devoted

COUNTRY BUMPKIN.

THE VOLUNTEER FETE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perhaps the promoters of the coming *fête* will not take offence at a friendly suggestion or two as to the entertainments to be provided? I visited all the *fêtes* last year and enjoyed them very much; but I think it would be a great mistake to allow the element of "sell" to form so prominent a part as it did last year. One was fleeced, and then laughed at, and expected to enjoy the joke (?). Again, there should be more music. The Volunteer band alone is not sufficient to maintain the liveliness of the promenade in such extensive grounds.

VISITOR.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the band of the 7th Royal Fusiliers this evening at the Esplanade bandstand:—

March	Remembrance	Hartmann.
Overture	Oberon	Weber.
Selection	Elisir D'Amore	Donizetti.
Valse	Pastoral Songs	Basquit.
Selection	Irish	Hartmann.
Galop	Wie Der Wind	Faust.

MR. EDULJEE JAMSETJEE KHORY's lecture which was to have been delivered at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute this evening, has been postponed.

A VERY excellent photograph of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, album size, has been taken by Mr. Hurrychund Chintamon, and is for sale at his shop in Meadow Street.

LOOSE METAL IN THE ELDON ROAD.—Yesterday the noise produced by carriages passing over the loose metal in the Eldon Road was so great as to disturb the proceedings in Sir Charles Sargent's court. Notwithstanding the complaints already published by us, the road continues to be in as deplorable a state as ever.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Winning numbers for the month of March 1879. Prize of Rs. 10 each.

2 annas.	1½ anna.	1 anna.	½ anna.
026644	027871	271284	062730
022261	028769	213112	051794
025020	036251	200053	
		213290	
		203101	
		174303	
		021079	

FALSE WEIGHTS.—A grain dealer, named Moorar Curramsey, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. Nana Morojee for having in his possession without satisfactory excuse a false weight, he being a retail dealer.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Shaik Ameer Shaik Hoossain and three others were yesterday fined Rs. 20 each, or in default to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment each, by Mr. W. Webb, for disorderly behaviour on the night previous.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Shaik Mahomed Dawood, a domestic servant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a quantity of gram, the property of a Mr. Long, prisoner's master. He was sentenced to receive twenty stripes.

SUSPECTED THEFT.—Ebrahimjee Cassumjee, a dealer in old brass and iron ware, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of having in his possession a brass watercock, valued at Rs. 2, the property of the Bombay Municipality, reasonable suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same. He was fined Rs. 20, or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE GAEKWAR'S MATRIMONIAL PROSPECTS.—Sir T. V. Madava Row, the Dewan of Baroda, returned to his station on Tuesday after a stay of three days in Tanjore. We learn the object of his visit was to select a bride for his master, the young Gaekwar; but being too fastidious in his tastes, he returns without having made a selection. He was received at the Tanjore station by some of the principal inhabitants and officials of Tanjore, and by many of the gentlemen connected with the Palace. The Princess's Body Guard was in attendance; and he was escorted to and fro in the town by a body of troopers which formed his escort. We regret, for the sake of the Tanjore ladies, that there was not found among them one worthy to mate with the young Gaekwar. His agents might seek further and find worse.—*South Indian Post.*

VOLUNTEER AL FRESCO ENTERTAINMENT AT POONA.—The Poona Detachment, Bombay Volunteers, were treated to another of those few entertainments it is their lot to enjoy, and which, like angels' visits, are "few and far between." Last evening, at 7 o'clock, the Volunteers assembled according to previous announcement, near the Badminton Court, with their arms and accoutrements, and marched from thence to the Bund Gardens preceded by a military band, which was kindly lent for the occasion by the Commandant and officers of the Regiment. The string of carriages lining the road and following the body of Volunteers on their march to the place of rendezvous was novel, if not imposing. After arrival at the Bund, the dancing upon the *gravel* commenced and would have been kept up till morning with unflagging spirit, had not the retreat been suggested and carried out. Refreshments were provided for the Volunteers and their friends, which, we need hardly add, they did ample justice to.—*Poona Observer.*

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

A MARINE Court composed of C. P. Cooper, Esq., the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain W. T. Crockett, Nautical Assessor to Government, and Captain C. Fraser, of the P. and O. Steam Ship Geelong, assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court to enquire into the circumstances connected with the collision between the Indian Government steamer Tenasserim and the *bugla* Mussaffa, which occurred near Bombay on the morning of the 22nd February last.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, Government Solicitor, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Government, and Mr. Macfarlane (of Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert) appeared on behalf of the owners of the Mussaffa.

Ally bin Abdoola, the nacoda of the Mussaffa, was first examined. He said—The *bugla* belonged to Esau Kaliffa, and was registered as a British vessel of 479 tons Guarden. She left Kurrachee on the 16th February last on a voyage to Bombay, laden with sheep and wool and other merchandise, drawing ten feet of water; if she were deeply laden she would draw eighteen feet. He remembers Friday, the day of the collision; there was very little wind at that time. The *bugla* had two glass lantern lights, one over the starboard bow and the other suspended to the port forestay; they were both white and clear lights, the lanterns had clean glasses. There was another light near the *seacunny*, in a box with the compass in the afterpart of the *bugla*. There was a man named Yusuff on the watch forward, who was the first to give notice of the steamer approaching. Witness on looking forward found the steamer about one ship's length from the *bugla*. Witness was in charge of the deck at the time. He saw only one white light on board the steamer, which was on the foremast. He was about to change the course of the *bugla* when the steamer struck her on the starboard bow. He did nothing to attract the attention of the steamer. He had scarcely any time to give any order. The collision with the steamer broke the *bugla's* bows and tore her foresail, the yard was also broken. The *bugla* was turned round by the collision. About 15 feet of the bows were broken off, and the forecastle deck was broken. The steamer turned round and came down to the *bugla*, and enquiry was made what damage had been done. Soon after a boat was lowered from the steamer, and an officer and men came on board and examined the *bugla*, and took votes of the damage that was done. We were then told to take her on to Bombay, as it was near enough for us to get there safe. The steamer then proceeded on her voyage. The *bugla* arrived at Bombay on the following Saturday about sunset. There was only one sail set at the time of the collision. They had no charts or a chronometer on board. A survey was held after her arrival here.

Esau bin Oomer, the mate, Yusuff, the watchman, and Ahmed bin Ally, the *seacunny* or steersman of the *bugla*, whowas at the wheel at the time of the collision, were also examined, and their evidence went to corroborate that of the nacoda in material points. The Court then adjourned the investigation to this day at 11 o'clock.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the following cases were disposed of before Sir Charles Sargent:—

CULLIANJEE LALJEE VS. LUKHUMDAS TEJPAL.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, for the plaintiff, stated that the suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,250 on a promissory note dated the 17th April 1874. The amount was to be paid in five instalments, but as default was made in payment, the whole sum had become due. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,250, with interest and costs.

MATHURADAS TOOLSEYDAS VS. BHIMJEE CANJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Bhaishanker, on behalf of the plaintiff, said that defendants were indebted to his client in Rs. 24,299 for the balance due on an adjusted account. A money decree was given for plaintiff for Rs. 24,299, with interest and costs.

JOOSUB HAJEE AHMED VS. THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, asked that the suit be transferred to the "stayed list"—that is, of cases in which the proceedings had been stayed by order of the court. The defendants' company was under liquidation by the order of the court; and as there was no appearance for the defendants, the learned counsel asked that the costs be made costs in the cause. His Lordship remarked that the plaintiff should have seen that the case did not come into the list. Mr. Starling said that the rule in the Prothonotary's office, under which application to stay proceedings, was to be made, fixed 4 o'clock as the latest time, while curiously enough the list of cases was not put up until 5 o'clock. The learned counsel submitted it was the defendants' duty to give notice to the Prothonotary. The case was transferred to the "stayed list;" costs to be costs in the cause.

SHAIK ABDOOL AZIZ VS. NACODA MAHOMED BIN HOOSEIN.

Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Mr. Bhaishanker, appeared for the plaintiff: there was no appearance for the defendant. Plaintiff had in six different sums advanced Rs. 7,018 from January 1872 up to 1874-75, since when the defendant has been absent from British India. The claim was proved, and his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 7,018, with interest and costs.

EBRAHIMBHOY HUSSAN VS ANJEE HAJEE MAHOMED SHARIFF.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,002 due on an adjusted account. The court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,002, with interest and costs.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE.

THE Hall Line s.s. City of Baltimore, 1,508 tons, Captain J. Yeoral, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, which port she left on the 1st March, with the following passengers:—Mrs. McFagan, Mrs. Cookson, Miss Collins, Major Proudfoot, Major Seacombe, Mr. Kidd, Mrs. Boodman, and Mrs. Flint.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. CLAN ROLAND.

THE s.s. Clan Ronald, 1,256 tons, Captain John Hoole, which arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Glasgow and Liverpool, brought the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. F. G. D. Campbell and 3 children, Captain and Mrs. Hodges and 2 children, Mrs. Moore and 5 children, Dr. Pesikaka, Miss Blackwell, and Mr. A. Ford.

THE BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Building when there were present:—Dr. Blaney, Chairman, Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., Mr. Douglas, Mr. Kirkham, the Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Mr. Ragoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, and Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee.

A DISCLAIMER.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee requested permission before the regular business was proceeded with, to make a personal explanation on the subject of the discussion which took place at the last meeting of the Council regarding the abandonment of the proposal to construct a market at Parel. A wrong construction had been put by a writer in one of the local papers on the part he took in that matter. A race hostility had been attributed to him against Europeans. It was true that he asked the Municipal Commissioner for whose benefit the market had been proposed to be established, and was told that it would have been for the accommodation of Europeans, and thereupon he (Mr. Nowrojee) said he was glad the proposal was abandoned; but that remark was based, not on any hostility that he entertained to Europeans, but solely on the financial aspect of the question. If a market were established at Parel for the benefit of the small section of the European community, the employés of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, it would necessarily prove financially a failure and resulted in a loss to the Municipality as an investment. It was far from his intention to convey that he was glad the proposal had been abandoned because it had been intended for the benefit of Europeans. He most distinctly disclaimed any feeling of hostility to Europeans. He had dwelt amongst the English in their own country for a period of five years, and during that time he imbibed no race hostility against the English, but on the contrary he strongly sympathised with them. The result of his close social intercourse with English people in their own country during those five years was to inspire him with the highest regard for Europeans and admiration for the high qualities with which they were endowed. It would be contrary to his own feelings to say anything of the nature attributed to him in this matter. He was one of the warmest admirers of Europeans. (Hear, hear.)

THE WATER RATE.

A letter was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner dated January 18th, 1879, forwarding a return of religious and charitable institutions, Government and private buildings, and fountains supplied with Vehar water at nominal and reduced rates or free of charge, and recommending that in future water be supplied to such institutions and buildings (hospitals and asylums excepted) by meter except where it is paid for on house assessment. We take the following extracts from the letter:—

"At present not only is a very large quantity of Vehar water wasted, but the Municipality is subjected to further loss in consequence of the system which has gradually arisen of water being supplied in numerous instances at reduced rates or free of charge.

"I propose to discontinue this system, as being opposed to the Act, and in future in every case in which it would be undesirable or unfair upon the owners of houses or other buildings to charge the water-rate upon the assessed value of their properties, water should be supplied by meter and paid for accordingly.

"This will undoubtedly check waste, and at the same time secure a fair return to the Municipality for the whole of its chargeable water supply.

"The adoption of this system is permissible under section 90 of the Act, and I would make it applicable to religious and charitable institutions as well as to private buildings, subject in the former case to a reduced rate of 6 annas per 1,000 gallons, or half the public rate.

"The only apparent objection to the above proposal is, that it would be hard upon the owners of houses or other buildings where the supply of water is very limited, to oblige them to buy meters, but this objection may be obviated by the Municipality supplying meters on hire.

* * * * *

"All the Government and other buildings, &c., except hospitals, shown in the accompanying list B., should, I think, be supplied by meter and charged at fixed rates, Government buildings at the usual Government rate of 8 annas per 1,000 gallons, or two-thirds of the public rate, and private buildings, &c. at 12 annas per 1,000 gallons, hospitals alone being free."

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee moved the following resolution:—

"1. That as the Municipal Act does not authorize the exemption from water-rate, being a rate charged for service, the existing practice of not charging the full rate to certain buildings and institutions belonging to Government, as well as to certain charitable, benevolent and religious buildings and institutions in the city of Bombay, be discontinued from the 1st January 1879; and that water be supplied to the said buildings and institutions and assessed by meter and charged at the ordinary rate.

"2. That all fountains and large gardens, clubs, hotels, lodging-houses, mills, manufactories, bakeries, tanneries, dyers' establishments, and livery and cattle stables, be supplied with water and assessed by meter, and charged at the ordinary rate.

"3. That beyond the limits of the city of Bombay, water be supplied and assessed by meter and charged for at the uniform rate of 1½ Rs. per 1,000 gallons."

Mr. Nowrojee suggested that the Council might adopt the resolution as a whole, or any part of it which might appear to them advisable.

The Chairman proposed that the Commissioner's proposal should be adopted.

Mr. Douglas thought that religious institutions might be exempted.

Mr. Rugoonath Khote—Does the Commissioner propose to make *all* religious institutions pay the full rate?

The Chairman—Yes.

Mr. Rugoonath said that would be very hard lines on many Hindu religious institutions, which could scarcely afford to pay the present nominal rate of Rs. 5 a year. The result would be to drive the people to the use of well and tank water.

The Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy was not in favour of these institutions being exempted. A great deal of water was wasted in these temples.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Gangjee thought that if any exceptions were made, mosques ought to be exempted.

Mr. Sayani—I suppose now the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy will claim to have Parsee institutions exempted, and then Sir Frank Souter, may propose that European institutions be also exempted.

Mr. Dossabhoy said he did not ask to have the fire temples exempted.

Mr. Rugoonath—But your fire temples are so rich.

Mr. Muncherjee N Banajee—Not all, some of them are very poor.

The Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy said he had had to look into the accounts of some Hindu temples and had found them rich, having houses, and money lent at interest.

Mr. Rugoonath—I am surprised to hear such a remark from Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. I can only say he is speaking without his book.

The Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—I have examined the accounts of two temples recently. You are speaking without the book.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—I may mention that a large sum of money has been lent to one of Nursey Kessowjee's mills by a Hindu religious institution. (Laughter).

Mr. Kirkham thought that all purely charitable buildings should be included in the list of exemptions. He instanced Dr. Wilson's Missionary School, and the Jesuit Fathers' School on the Esplanade. He seconded the Chairman's proposition that the Commissioner's proposals be adopted.

The Commissioner said he was of opinion, since the Tulsi water had come in, that there should be meters for fountains and pipes for watering gardens.

There was some discussion on the subject of the rate paid by Government.

Mr. Kirkham asked the Municipal Commissioner to explain how it was that Government paid only 8 annas per thousand gallons when the general public rate was 12 annas.

The Commissioner said the estimate for the Vehar Water Works was 25 lakhs, but they cost 65 lakhs, and half the excess was paid by Government, in consideration of which the Bench of Justices resolved that Government should pay only two-thirds of the general rate.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee contended that Government had no claim on that account to be exempted from payment of the full rate, and that the resolution of the Bench of Justices did not in any way bind the present Municipality.

The meeting was adjourned before a decision was arrived at.

TUSSER SILK FILATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—In your paper of the 19th current, you give credit to Captain Coussmaker for having first brought the tusser cocoon to the notice of the Government, or words to that effect, and declare that he was worthy of receiving the "Grand prize medal," &c.

Without wishing by any means to take away from the praise due to Captain Coussmaker for the time and trouble he has bestowed on the tusser-cocoon, I must point out to the public that what Captain Coussmaker has been attempting to do without success had already been done long before. I allude to the rearing of the tusser caterpillars in parts of India other than where it is indigenous, and the unreeling of the tusser silk from the said cocoons.

Captain Coussmaker appears to have attempted to rear worms on leaves not generally eaten by them, and of course he failed in rearing them. Had he only studied the worm first in its jungly home, he would have learnt what to feed them on: he apparently did not do this, and [illegible] a number of leaves that [illegible] told him to use, and failed. [illegible] the matter, and what he has [illegible] good. He gives a list in his report to the Government of thirteen different plants on which the worms have been fed, and there are only two out of the 13 that are really fed on by the tusser worm in its jungly state. In 1862 I happened to be employed in the Palamow district, and as I had [illegible] whom I had seen a good deal [illegible] tusser worms and cocoons naturally attracted my attention. I made experiments to unreel the cocoons, and after repeated failures, in 1864-65, I found out how to work them. I then made some skeins of silk for a friend, who sent them off to England, where it was reported on and valued by Messrs. Durrant and Co. Unfortunately for me, this friend left the country, and as I had my time fully occupied with other business, I dropped the tusser cocoons. In 1868-69, I addressed a letter to the Government of India giving information as to the tusser worm, &c., and asking the Government to assist me in utilising the tusser silk, and otherwise giving it a position in the European markets; but I never had a reply to this. In 1872, I again addressed a letter to the Government of India, Agriculture and Horticulture Department (to Mr. Secretary J. Geoghegan), setting forth all I knew about the tusser cocoons, stating that I could unreel the silk from them, and proposing a scheme to open out a tusser silk filature, offering too to supply land, free of cost, for erecting the filature upon, and asking for aid, till I could place the raw tusser silk on the European markets as a recognised article of export, after which I would find people to take it over from the Government. I heard in answer to this that my letter would be taken into consideration. Portions of it too (I came to hear from outsiders) were printed by the Government, and sent out for the opinions of the Commissioners of Divisions. Later on I got a further reply of a negative character.

About 1872 I again took service with my previous employers in the silk business. I then found a lot of tusser cocoons at the head-quarters of my manager that had been sent to him by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for experimenting on. No one knew the process of unreeling them, so I was asked to take them in hand. I made silk from them, that I sent to the Chief Commissioner. As however the cocoons were old and considerably damaged I asked the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to send me a fresh batch; this he did, and I reeled off some more silk for him. I then had communications from the Deputy Commissioner of Chanda, and the Assistant Commissioner of Hoshiarpur, regarding the tusser cocoons and silk, and I sent them some tusser silk. Afterwards, I wrote to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, proposing to open out a tusser silk filature within his jurisdiction, if he would assist me with rent-free land for the works, and grant me certain other rights and privileges; also give me the sole monopoly of reeling silk from the tusser cocoons for a series of years. In answer to this I got the following:—

From Captain W. Vertue, Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, to J. Deveria, Esq.

Chanda, the 14th of October 1875.

SIR,—In continuation of previous correspondence, I beg to say that I duly forwarded your letter of 1st July for the information of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

I am directed to inform you that Mr. Morris thinks the Central Provinces are too backward to offer a field for the special knowledge you possess. Mr. Morris thinks that you might perhaps find it advantageous to put yourself in communication with the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, and Captain Coussmaker.—I have, &c.

W. VERTUE.

I then wrote to the *Indian Statesman* stating my speciality of reeling off tusser cocoons, and asking for Captain Coussmaker's address. This letter was replied to by Captain Coussmaker, to whom I sent three skeins of tusser silk reeled off by my process, as also specimens of coloured stuffs woven in the Bancoorah district from tusser silk. These specimens were all woven with fast-dyed tusser silk. I got thanked by Captain Coussmaker for the silk I sent him. He wrote to me—"the three skeins are the very best I have ever seen; beautifully clean, bright, glossy, and even; perfectly free from smell, and if our cocoons can be worked up like that, they must be well worth collecting." So you see, the tusser cocoons were unreeled by me in the ordinary filatures, long before it was done in Italy, and Capt. Coussmaker has brought nothing new to bear on the tusser silk question. I guarantee to make as fine silk from the tusser cocoons as any of the Italian or French reelers. And more, my silk will have the gum on them, necessary to ensure a firm and even thread, which the continental silk does not possess. Another point too is, that the silk reeled off the tusser cocoons in Europe is puffy, and from want of gum the thread unravels and shows all its fibres, very much after the appearance of the "floss" silk that is used for carpet work and embroidery purposes, and the question is whether the trade will accept of such a class of silk. If silk of this description were unreeled from the ordinary silk cocoons and sent to market, it would probably turn out unsaleable. I have found that the tusser cocoon cannot only be unreeled in filatures like the ordinary silk cocoons (with the aid of solvents), but more, they can be worked up into stuff very like cardboard, and if after the cardboard is passed and dry it had given back to it the albumen and tannin, which it lost in manipulating, the cardboard or "block silk" as I call it, resumes the peculiar hard leathery texture it originally had; I am disposed to conclude that such prepared block silk will eventually supersede guttapercha and caoutchouc [Indian rubber] to a good extent, because the substance appears to me to be a non-conductor of heat and not susceptible to lose its elasticity. I have, however, not been able to carry out any extensive experiments with this prepared material. It would, however, be of the utmost importance to science and art that the properties of "block silk" should be tested, and its capabilities experimented upon. The Government ought to be able to undertake this investigation. If necessary, I will explain to the Government official how to manufacture the "block silk" I allude to; and if required I will supply eight to nine maunds of tusser cocoons at prime cost, to carry on the experiments with. The Government somehow make no mention of my previous communications regarding the unreeling of the tusser cocoons, and Major Coussmaker also does not, in his publications seen by me, make any mention of the specialite I have worked out. Be this as it may, there is a great deal yet to be done, before the tusser cocoons are thoroughly understood; and it is to be hoped that the Government will spare no cost or trouble to do the needful in the matter.

In my previous communications, I submitted to the Government the necessity of procuring full information regarding the bleaching and dying of the tusser yarn, as practised in the various districts of Bengal. I also assisted in the matter to a small extent, but up to this I have never been able to learn what has been done, if anything, towards making public the information obtained on the subject.

Finally, in the papers published on the tusser cocoons [alluded to by you] there are a great many items that could be discussed, and erroneous reports corrected. Will the Government not ask Captain Coussmaker to give his aid towards the said discussions and corrections. I would like to see what he says on the reeling of cocoons at a temperature of 200 degrees.

J. DEVERIA.

A GAZETTE OF VICTORY.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following translation from the Teheran official *Gazette* of the 9th January last:—

Recently the victorious troops stationed in Khorassan having given to Dowlut Murad Khan and the Turkomans who had joined themselves to his cause, that thorough punishment which they deserved, His Royal Highness the Rukn-u-Dowleh, Prince Governor of Khorassan and Seistan, sent a telegram giving the details to His Highness the Separ Salar, of which the following is a copy:—

"At this moment which is the sunset of Thursday, the 2nd January, I have received a letter from Mahomed Ali Khan, Governor of Derehgez, informing me that Dowlut Murad Khan, accompanied by 2,000 Akhal Turkomans, having entered the Ateh, he also took a body of trustworthy followers, both horse and foot, and went as far as the village of Mahen, where he met them. That he put the chosen and experienced horsemen, the warriors of many a fight, into the vanguard; that he then formed the Shem Khalchas under the command of Seyd AliKhan, Path Ali Khan with the Beezekee Horse, Ali Mohamed Khan with Koochani Horse, and the other horsemen with the main body, and sent them on, whilst he himself, accompanied by the Meezkariz Footmen, followed as a rear guard. That the illustrious horsemen carring very little for their lives and loving an honourable name more than existence, made a rush like the billows and waves of an angry torrent upon Dowlut Murad Khan and the infidel [Turkoman] horsemen. They finding themselves crushed and overthrown by these invincible warriors, sought safety in flight. About 300 heads and captives fell into the hands of the victorious troops. Amir Murad Agha, Dowlut Murad Khan's brother, falling into the hands of the Derehgez detachment was immediately despatched to kingdom-come. Khan Murad Agha, another brother of Dowlut Murad Khan, getting wounded was taken captive. Most of the Derehgez followers of Dowlut Murad Khan were put to death, whilst the horsemen each captured a Turcoman. Dowlut Murad Khan with the remainder of his followers took to flight in a most ignominious manner to save themselves from a disgraceful death.

"The Merv horsemen who had also moved with the intention of assisting Dowlut Murad Khan, on hearing of his despicable defeat, remained at the spring of Tejjen, not knowing what to do.

"Mohamed Ali Khan, the Governor of Derehgez, is also taking all necessary precautionary measures. Thus, thanks to God, through the high fortune [of His Majesty the Shah [may our souls be his sacrifice] and your highness' kindness, this affair ended."

RUSSIA AND CHINA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(North-China Herald, March 14.)

WE have recently on various occasions drawn attention to the certainty and rapidity wherewith England and China are, by the force of circumstances, being brought into the bonds of a common interest. There is every reason to believe that the causes which have produced this tendency and which are still in active operation, will continue to lead the statesmen of one and the other Empire into still closer union. It is almost impossible to anticipate any actual rivalry between China and England in Central Asia. Many scores of years must elapse before the commercial interests of the two peoples can come into collision in the markets which Russia is now endeavouring to monopolise, and in the meantime both have the deepest possible interest in restraining the advance of the third great Empire. It would be vain to attempt to get at public opinion in China, even supposing that there is such a thing in existence. The two or three native newspapers that profess to be popular or official or independent organs are still exotics, not by any means thoroughly acclimatised, and in no sense reliable as expressive of the collective and genuine opinions of those they are supposed to represent. Were we to judge by them we should conclude that the advance of Russia eastward and southward interests deeply the people at large or those at least who do the thinking for the rest, but any such inference would be fallacious. The Chinese, as a nation, are so thoroughly apathetic as regards the government under which they live, that no spark of enthusiasm could be struck from them by the ory that their territory was in danger. The articles that appear in the native press are, with perhaps here and there a rare exception, either inspired by foreigners or translated from foreign journals. But we have every reason to believe that to the highest officials the attitude of Russia, especially with respect to recent Chinese conquests, is a source of the gravest disquietude. It is noteworthy, however, that from no quarter is there a rumour heard of successful foreign intrigue among Chinese in lofty stations, although attempts have, we may be sure, been made to bring many of them over to Russian views. Whatever virtue it is that in China takes the place of patriotism, appears to be effective in retaining the most powerful mandarins in a posture of loyalty to the Throne, or perhaps, rather to the existing system of Imperial administration. We should do wrong to the knowledge as well as to the sagacity of Chinese statesmen were we to suppose them indifferent to the aspect which the antagonism between England and Russia leads to the questions at issue between them and the representatives of the Czar's Government. Writers in European journals have professed themselves deeply struck by the dogged perseverance and grim determination with which the campaign on the north-western frontier has been prosecuted. They have been specially impressed by the fact that crops were sown along the line of march so as to ensure supplies for an indefinite period independent of aid from China itself. Against an army that organises agricultural colonies in its rear, something more than ordinary modes of warfare is required. At their earliest appearance as a nation, the Chinese concentrated all their attention and ingenuity upon laying great bases for eternity, and the same principle which guided them then guides them now. Neither time nor life enters into their general calculations. A whole generation of human beings is to them of no more consequence than a frog in an air pump to a philosopher. What is left undone to-day will be done to-morrow or next year, or a century hence, after, according to the case, a less or greater expenditure of blood. The prospect of a collision between Russia and England to complete their convergence in Central Asia, tends no doubt to make the Chinese all the more ready to wait on time, from which they have everything to gain and little or nothing to lose. Probably enough, as soon as it is discovered that the pacific assurances which flow westward and southward from St. Petersburgh, fail to induce capitalists to come to the rescue of the Russian exchequer, dissembling professions will be abandoned, and by the occupation of Merv the crisis will be precipitated. This will certainly be China's opportunity, and at that moment also the advantage of a Chinese alliance will perhaps for the first time be manifest. Not very much beyond promises is to be expected as the result of Chung How's mission, for in fact the Russian satraps do exactly as they please in their Asian governments. Meanwhile, as between Russia and China the feeling of irritation is becoming more intense. Troops of banditti, probably altogether independent, but claiming to belong to one side or the other of the frontier, carry desolation far and wide. The Russians covetously eye Kashgaria, with its wealth of all but virgin mines, and diligently circulate reports that the Chinese troops are unpaid, starving, and therefore mutinous and violent, the whole land suffering in consequence and claiming emancipation in the name of humanity. The meaning of all this is plain. The real Chinese difficulty would seem to be the appearance of a pretender to the throne who doubtless hopes much from a conflict between Russia and China, and still more from the anxiety of the independent tribes to play one power off against the other. There can be no question about the fixed resolve of the Chinese to keep Kashgaria if they can, although they are willing and even anxious to compromise the Kuldja difficulty either by negociations on the spot or at St. Petersburg. But nothing can come of either. Inspired Russian papers complain bitterly of the arrests of traders, the robbery of caravans, and the indignities offered to professedly scientific explorers whose passports are supposed to protect them over the Chinese frontier. The Chinese exclaim against the disinclination shown to settle the conflicting claims to Kuldja, by which delay their hold on Kashgaria is rendered far more precarious than it otherwise would be. They are not innocent enough to think that this latter consideration will avail them much, nor are they likely to be ignorant that the Russian plan of cure for the existing evils comprehends the enforced abandonment of all Chinese claims on Kuldja, the free admission of Russian traders to the noth-western provinces, and the recognition of Russian commercial and political agents in the most advantageous positions in these provinces. With views so diametrically opposed, a friendly compromise seems all but impossible. The quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, fruitful in any case with complications for Russia whenever the final struggle for the Empire of the East convulses the heart of Asia.

LOSS OF A SHIP AND FIFTY LIVES.

(North-China Herald.)

NEWS has reached us of a sad accident at Taku resulting in the drowing of fifty-two Chinese. It will be in the recollection of our readers that one of the first vessels purchased by the China Merchants' Company was the old P. and O. steamer Aden, and after she had been running for a short time under their management, she was moored below the Naval Yard and remained idle for several months. As the best way to utilise her to advantage, her engines were taken out and she was towed up the Yangtsze and used as a hulk, but soon afterwards she again made her appearance in Shanghai. When the immense beams of timber arrived here from the interior about twelve months ago, *en route* to Peking for the ancestral Palace and the China Merchants' Company were put to their wits' end as to the way in which they were to be conveyed North, it was ultimately decided to bring into requisition the Aden. Ports were cut in her stern, and the huge logs stowed in her; whereupon she was towed to Tientsin by one of the Company's steamers. From there she was removed to Taku and anchored outside the Bar, where, during the open season, she served the double object of a lightship and hulk in which cargo, lightered from the Company's steamers to enable them to cross the Bar, has been stored. While the river was closed she was moored at Taku, and we are informed that on Friday, the 7th March, she was towed to her previous position outside the Bar, and received a considerable quantity of cargo on the following day. On the 9th, our informant says, cargo was being discharged, and a large quantity having been placed on one side the hulk between decks she gave a tremendous roll, alarming the numerous coolies engaged, who, in their fright, made a rush for the Leehong, which was moored alongside, causing the hulk herself to fall over on her side, and the water rushing in through the open ports, sunk her. A scene of great excitement ensued, as it was well-known that about one hundred and twenty coolies were inside of her; and though, it is said, all possible means that could be devised to rescue them were adopted, which at the best it can be easily conceived could not be very expeditiously carried out, fifty-two are reported to be drowned. At high water a portion of the roof can be seen, and according to our information few of the bodies had been recovered up to Monday morning. Besides the great sacrifice of life, about 3,000 bags of rice and a large quantity of brick tea are said to be lost. The Leehong was saved by her crew promptly cutting the connecting ropes.

THE TENTH HUSSARS.

(United Service Gazette.)

OF the many crack corps in the service of the Queen, there is none which has ever enjoyed a larger measure of *prestige* than the Tenth, or Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars. Its history is one long record of distinction; it has shared in the arduous struggles of many a well-fought field, and gained well-deserved glory in all. It has counted many galant soldiers in its ranks from first to last. It has been celebrated always for the high tone and social distinction of its officers, and upon two occasions has been honoured with the especial favour of the Royal Princes whose title it bears. George IV. was the first Prince of Wales who claimed the right to join a regiment which was known by his name, and served as Colonel of the Tenth for several years. Many of his intimate friends and associates were brother officers—among others the famous Beau Brummell, who was a captain in the Tenth, but so hard a king's bargain that as the story goes, he only knew his troop by recognizing a certain long-nosed hussar, who was its right-hand man. One day Bardolph, unfortunately for Brummel, was posted to another troop, which presently found itself with two captains, as Brummell could not be persuaded to separate himself from his long-nosed friend. George IV.'s friendship for the regiment was shown by the care he took to add to its decorative splendour. The tiger-skin worn over the saddle is a legacy of those days, as is the massive centre-piece in gold which adorns the mess table still, and which represents the Prince in the toga of a Roman consul. The present Heir Apparent certainly does not yield to his royal predecessor in attachment to the Tenth Hussars. The Prince of Wales is in every sense of the word a popular and really useful colonel, one who takes a lively interest in its welfare, gladly doing duty with it on more than one occasion in the past, presiding always at its annual dinner, and giving its officers clearly to understand that he considers himself a comrade and friend.

Between the Peninsula and the Crimea the Tenth did plenty of active and foreign service, but was in no respect especially noticeable. Nor was it in time to take its share of slaughter in the Balaclava charge; and, except in the Baidar Valley, or at Kertch, had small opportunity of showing of what stuff the regiment was made. The character it was presently to earn for special smartness and efficiency was not as yet developed, although the materials of which it was to be composed were there, not exactly latent, but waiting a master touch to bring them out into strong relief. This came in the appointment as colonel of one who, under the pressure of unfortunate circumstances, which need not be referred to here, has since transferred his services and sword to another sovereign, and gained a high reputation as a soldier under an alien flag. In Colonel Valentine Baker the Tenth found a leader with strong original views upon the training and proper handling of light cavalry. He had long pondered and closely studied the problems and requirements of the arm, and he had here to his hand a body admirably adapted to give effect to his ideas. The men were of good physique, the regiment was well horsed; the officers were of the right sort. An excellent drill himself, with a fine voice, and the peculiar knack of infusing his own spirit into those he commanded, Colonel Baker made the Tenth ere long remarkable for its appearance and general efficiency, but more especially for the speed and readiness with which it manœuvred in the field. It was notorious that on field days the Tenth out-galloped and rode round every one else. This soon won for the regiment the approval of the Duke of Cambridge, who, a thoroughly efficient tactical leader himself, has always had a special admiration for "pace." He is, in fact, reported to have said on one occasion, when there was a fear that the horses would be found to have suffered seriously at the end of a drill season, "Never mind; cast as many as you like, but—work fast!" Possibly the horses looked a little "tucked up" when autumn came, but then they had all the winter to recover. Nor was it only in its evolutions as a whole regiment that the Tenth was deservedly praised. No body of cavalry, perhaps, in our service was ever more carefully instructed in the duties of outposts, reconnaissance, and obtaining intelligence, for which the Prussian Uplans afterwards became so famous. Had an opportunity arrived for their employment in any European war, Colonel Baker's Hussars would undoubtedly have done excellent service in the minor operations of war.

The traditions which date from this period of formation and growth have been worthily maintained ever since by the Tenth Hussars. Under [illegible] Molyneux, and Lord Ralph Ker, although [illegible] to the East and in a measure out of sight, they have not deteriorated or degenerated from their [illegible] repute: they are still renowned for activity in the field, for enterprise and dash. It has not been their good fortune so far to give very substantial proofs of their prowess in the Afghan war but they have been always well to the front, and always usefully employed. Nor—although the scene is curiously changed, and the opportunities—have they lost their character for cheerful hospitality and good-fellowship. The [illegible] the Tenth has been an established institution [illegible] Afghanistan; they get up steeple chases at [illegible], they shoot snipe under the nose of Afghan [illegible], and are just the same sporting companionable lot [illegible] they turned out in dozens to hunt with the York and Ainstey or the Ward Union hounds, or when at their own frequent entertainments [illegible] of their friends, they gave the lie [illegible]-honoured chaff that "the Tenth didn't dance."

[illegible] of the greatest modern triumphs of mind over matter has, I imagine, been achieved in Calcutta during the last week by Miss Firmin and Messrs. Jack and Wheatleigh at the Theatre Royal, where, though the thermometer has been above 100° in the shade in the day time, they have succeeded in drawing good audiences at night. I would have bet that in such weather not ten persons would have been found to venture to the theatre, but I should undoubtedly have lost, and I congratulate our visitors on their success.—"The week," *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal.*

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th April, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, under the instructions from the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Vurjivandas Vulubdas, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 30th day of June 1876, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, hereditaments, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Kalbadevie road near Mombadavi, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 99, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 61, and now registered under survey No. 61, and containing by admeasurement 187 8-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Morarbhai Vishbhukandas, on or towards the west by the Fofulwady Lane, on or towards the south by the Kalbadevie road, and on or towards the north by the public passage, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants of the said Vurjeevandas Vulubdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th April, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Esmaljee Currimbhoy :—
B C 1000—1 Case leather and calf skins, ex "Lord Eslington."
„ 6462—1 Case calf skins, ex "Lord Eslington."

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Jewraj Madhowjee—
258-59—2 cases White Nansook Dorias.
262-64—2 do. White Leno Cross overs.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of the Firm of Abdoolaly Dawood Khant—
A D & Co.—S X—2-1—A P—129—3 cases Thread, ex Columbia.
A P & Co.—S—1815—1 case Spectacles, ex Avondale.
A. D. S. Co.—1648—1 case Gilt chairs, ex-Avondale.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished richly carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, one canopy brouche built by Lewis of Salisbury with a pair of Arab gelding, one circular glass fronted miniature brougham with a dim colour Persian horse, valuable birds, single and double barrelled guns and rifles in cases, &c. &c., the property of surgeon General Stewart. Catalogues are published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on or about the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Soundy and Co's rooms, to the highest bidder, without reserve, a collection of oil paintings, sketches, and other pictures, the works of Louis Frank, who is leaving India.

Catalogues will be published, and the pictures on view three days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The collection will include some of Mr. Frank's latest and best works.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th April 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT AND DAMAGED COTTON AND BONES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sassoon Dock, Colaba, on acount of whom it may concern. Landed ex s. s. Alnwick Castle.

Marks	Bales				
No. 2	43	Bales	Burnt and	Damaged	Cotton.
J C B & Co. O	38	,,	,,	,,	,,
No. 2	35	,,	,,	,,	,,
No. 16	9	,,	,,	,,	,,
MM NO	7	,,	,,	,,	,,
MM NAG	7	,,	,,	,,	,,
No. 94	1	,,	,,	,,	,,
No. 36	1	,,	,,	,,	,,
No. 43	1	,,	,,	,,	,,
No. 26	1	,,	,,	,,	,,
J C B & Co. O H W	2	,,	,,	,,	,,
J C B & Co. O H N	17	,,	,,	,,	,,
R M W P P A F	5	,,	,,	,,	,,
R M W P S C F	7	,,	,,	,,	,,
L T W P S T	2	,,	,,	,,	,,
	30	,,	Burnt	Bales	Cotton.
	2	,,	Loose	,,	,,

A quantity of Loose Bones.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.
15 Cases Foolscap papers.
8 „ Gold Leaf Tobacco.
5 „ Damaged Biscuits by Huntley and Palmer.
100 cwts white paint.
5 Bales grey shirtings.
2 Cases colored prints.
On account of Jetha Dossa and Tyebally Momedally.
F 9908—9937 30 Cases Papers 12 by 15½ inch 500 sheets about 5½ lbs. ream.
9938—9958 21 „ „ „ 480 sheets „
1 Bale Heald Yarn.
1 do. red and blue worsted Yarn.
A quantity of red, blue, yellow Bleached White Yarn.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th April 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF YARNS, COTTON WASTE, AND UNSERVICEABLE IRON, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 12th, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Albert Manufacturing Mills, Limited, at Parell, by order of the Official Liquidator appointed by the High Court, the following, viz :—

A large collection of yarns of different numbers, cotton waste of all sorts, old iron, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Furniture and a large collection of blackwood, teakwood, and dealwood boxes, &c. &c., at the compound of the old High Court.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant at 1 p. m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place by order of the Official Assignee the following, viz :—

Glazed or cupboards, presses, pegeon holes, almers, bookstands, chairs, and a large collection of blackwood, teakwood, and dealwood boxes, trunks, tin boxes, paper boxes, &., &.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Crockeryware, Plants. &c., &c., at Tent No. 81 near the Band Stand.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the whole of the household furniture, &c., &c., the property of a Gentleman proceeding to Up-country, the same consisting of rich cut glassware, white and gold dinner and dessert set best electro-platedware consisting of tea set, butter pot, cruet and pickle frames, hotwater curry dishes, spoons and forks, dish covers, table and chamber candlesticks, lamp tables, chairs, with and without arms, Madras pattern teakwood French polished sideboad, bookstand, splendid pictures, nicely carved French polished furniture consisting of drawing table, drawing-room chairs, and conversation couches, with spring and damask lining, ottoman, pier tables, half-back and reclining couches, teapoys, folding screen, long arm and rattan easy chairs, English iron hatstand, chiffoniers, lady's work chairs, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, mahogany dressing glasses, wardrobes, and chest of drawers, towel horses, clothes baskets, bath tubs, dispense tables, &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th April 1879.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed by the mortgagee, to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near the Baboolla Tank, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. R. C. Smith, the whole of the valuable hotel furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, mahogany square painoforte, &c., belonging to the Smith's Private Hotel.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder.

A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th April 1879.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now open to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool making it ESPECIALLY AGREEABLE in the HOT SEASON. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

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TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.

LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

MESSRS. BREWER & Co. having completed arrangements for the MANUFACTURE of Mr. BREWER'S PATENT "HYPERION REFLECTOR LAMPS," are in a position to supply them on the shortest notice. We solicit inspection at our Office.

3, Meadow Street, Fort.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

OF LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

REVISED PRICES.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

THE ADMIRALTY.

THE OWNERS OF SEVERAL STEAMERS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Many Regimental Messes, as also the undermentioned Club Houses, &c., &c.

The BOMBAY.	The LUCKNOW UNITED-SERVICE.	The SIRHIND.	The TUTICORIN.
The REFORM.	The FUTEHGARH.	The ARAKAN.	The KAMGAUM.
The ATHENÆUM.	The NYNEE TAL.	The TIRHOOT PLANTERS.	The SECUNDERABAD.
The BENGAL UNITED SERVICE.	The HIMALAYA.	The DIBOUGARH.	The OOMRAWATTEE.
			The RUTNAGHERY.

LONDON OFFICES :—5, ADELPHI TERRACE, W. C., AND 3, NEW LONDON STREET, E. C.
BORDEAUX HOUSE :—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS. | LAHORE HOUSE :—BEAU PARK, UPPER MALL.
CALCUTTA HOUSE :—10, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA. | MADRAS HOUSE :—BENTINCK'S BUILDINGS.

MEMO. OF TERMS.
(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)
An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices.
3 months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street; Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUMDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill.

BORDEAUX—Red.

In Bottle.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.			CREDIT Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints, Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
3 8	35 4	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON	After Dinner Wines	35 0	37 8
8 4	30 0	„ RAUZAN		29 8	31 0
25 4	27 4	„ PALMER		26 8	28 8
12 0	24 0	„ LA ROSE	Dinner Wines	23 0	25 8
19 4	21 0	ST. JULIEN		20 0	22 8
6 12	18 12	CANTENAC		17 8	19 0
5 0	16 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		15 8	17 0
2 8	14 8	PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Breakfast		13 0	15 0
2 0	14 0	PAUILLAC do. for Cup		12 8	14 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
270 0	ST. JULIEN	293 0
236 0	CANTENAC	256 0
190 0	ST. ESTEPHE	205 0
137 0	MEDOC	146 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import to order.

BORDEAUX—White.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
24 0	25 12	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white capsule	20 0	22 0
15 8	...	GRAVES	16 0	...

BURGUNDY—Red.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
33 0	34 12	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	...	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavour	20 0	...
40 4	41 8	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8

BURGUNDY—White.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
26 12	28 12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	...	VERMOUTH	20 0	...

SHERRY.

We call special attention to these—

Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.			Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	AMONTILLADO A 1. rare, old	gold seal	40 8
36 12	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
27 4	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 8
28 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured, soft, pale	black seal	29 8
25 4	VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	26 8
24 0	OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal	25 0
22 0	MANZANILLA	red seal	23 0
21 0	PALE, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0	VINO DE PASTO, remarkably pale and very dry	pink seal	21 0
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE.	white seal	17 8
16 12	MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8
37 12	MADEIRA, E. I., very superior	black seal	39 8
32 8	MADEIRA, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		CREDIT. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals Hhds Rs.
42 4	124 0	241 0	472 0	Vino Puro	44	136	264	517
38 4	113 0	216 0	424 0	Manzanilla	40	123	236	463
35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12	Yellow Seal	37	112	217	420
34 8	94 4	180 4	351 12	Vino de Pasto	36	102	195	380
32 12	79 12	151 8	297 12	White Seal	34	86	163	320

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical.
Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Rs. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

CHAMPAGNE.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
51 0	54 0	WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales'" Plume "Extra Dry" so labelled	53 8	56 8
50 4	53 0	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	52 8	55 8
31 8	...	WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales" per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	...
43 0	45 12	FINE DRY SPARKLING	45 0	48 0
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	...	FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR	26 8	...

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
43 0	45 0	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	HOCK, SPARKLING RUDESHEIMER, very choice	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	HOCK, excellent Wine	32 0	...
43 0	45 0	MOSELLE, NONPAREIL (extra quality)	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	MOSELLE, MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	32 0	...

STILL GERMAN WINES.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
48 8	50 8	HOCK, JOHANNISBERGER, superior	51 0	53 0
40 8	...	„ MARCOBRUNNER	42 8	...
33 12	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	35 8	...
29 8	31 8	HOCK, RUDESHEIMER, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	„ HOCHHEIMER, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	„ LAUBENHEIMER, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
25 12	27 12	RED HOCK, ASSMANHAUSER	27 0	29 0
30 0	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL, most pleasing Wine	31 8	...
30 8	32 8	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate superior flavour	32 0	34 0

PORT.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
36 4	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	...
26 4	28 4	INVALID'S full-bodied, gold Capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	DESSERT WINE, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	AN EXCELLENT WINE, red seal	20 0	22 0
23 0	...	St. MARTIN'S MALAGA, SACRAMENTAL WINE	24 0	...

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Duty paid prices are :—

Per doz. Rs. a.			Per doz. Rs. a.
26 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	*	27 0
14 0	„ in Flasks		14 8
8 8	„ Half Flasks		8 12
18 0	White Capsule, delicate flavour	**	29 0
25 0	„ in Flasks		15 8
31 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	***	33 0
16 4	„ in Flasks		15 12
34 12	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	****	36 0
18 4	„ in Flasks		19 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old		47 0
22 4	RUM, the finest old Jamaica		28 0
26 0	„ fine "Pineapple"		27 0
20 8	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		21 0
22 4	FIELD'S GIN		23 0
22 4	WHISKY, Scotch, fine old extra quality		28 0
23 4	„ Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure		24 0
26 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best		27 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial		18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
14 8	Cognac, * * * * *	15 0
12 8	„ * * * *	13 0
10 12	„ * * *	11 0
10 0	„ * *	10 4

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. ....Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 „ .... „ 3 0 „
Do. do. 4 „ .... „ 4 0 „
Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

LIQUEURS.

CASH. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
49 0	51 0	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN, per Bottle	7 4	...
6 0	...	Do. YELLOW „	6 4	...
51 4	55 0	MARASCHINO DE ZARA, best	53 8	57 8
7 8	...	NOYEAU DE MARTINIQUE	49 8	...
37 0	...	CREME DE NOYEAU	38 8	...
38 12	40 12	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
20 8	...	ORANGE BITTERS, best	21 0	...
30 12	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	32 0	...
...	27 8	ASSORTED LIQUEURS, Choice	...	28 8

January, 1879.

THORPE & CO.,

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs. 15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	„ 16	0
Leather Cases for do.	„ 3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	„ 30	0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash	„ 33	0
Leather Case for do.	„ 3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS.
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

J. & P. COATS' SEWING COTTON

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.
For superior strength and excellent quality.

BEST SOFT 6 CORD SEWING COTTON. IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOURS SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.
EXTRA GLACE COTTON.
CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON.
In SKEINS or on REELS.
Unsurpassed in Quality.

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DIRECT the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of Clocks for all purposes.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE CLOCKS.

In Ebony and Gold, Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany, including all the newest patterns in English, French, Austrian and American productions.

From Rs. 35 to Rupees 250 Cash.

MARBLE DINING-ROOM CLOCKS,

Gold Lined and Inlaid with Malachite, visible escapement, Jewelled Pallets, striking Hours and Half-hours.

From Rs. 90 to Rs. 250.

DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS,

In Gilt, Nickel and Gilt, Ormolu and Alabaster.
Rs. 40 to Rs. 150, including glass shade and stand.

PALANQUIN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.

We keep a large assortment of these useful Clocks, in every possible size and pattern, from the Miniature Time-piece, price Rs. 65, to the full-size quarter Repeater, Rs. 275. We can strongly recommend the full-size Palkee Time-piece at Rs.5; ditto striking at Rs. 95. Our stock comprises upwards of 300 of these Elegant Clocks.

☞ Repairs of Clocks of every description are attended to with care by skilled European Workmen.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAMILTON AND CO.

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS.
ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT, A. D. 1808.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Useful and Pretty Wedding Presents.

"OUR FAITHFUL FRIEND."

A pretty little Breakfast frame in Electro-plate, a dog carrying in his mouth a basket for salt, on either side a mustard and pepper pot. Price 36 Cash.

THE "DUMB WAITER."

THE PRINCE OF WALES' BEAR.

A novelty in a Breakfast or corner cruel made in best Electro Silver plate, with richly Cut Glass Bottles, and Spoon complete.

At St. Petersburg, in January, 1874, during the marriage rejoicings of the Duke of Edinburgh, imperial bear hunts were one of the chief features of the festivities. A bear shot by the Prince of Wales has been mounted, by order of His Royal Highness, by Mr. Edwin Ward, the naturalist, and now stands in Marlborough House. The bear is so designed as to form a novel and useful, to say nothing of an inimitably discreet Dumb Waiter. He stands erect on his feet (like the tutelar deity of Bern when offered a cabbage leaf,) and carries in his fore-paws a large tray available for wine, cigars, or dessert. Another bear has been similarly mounted by Mr. Ward for Lord Suffield. Through an oversight of his guide Lord Suffield, while hunting, came suddenly upon a snowed-up cave, in which were lying a she-bear and two cubs. The danger was imminent, as Mrs. Bruin appeared infuriated at the intrusion, but by a happy shot in the breast His Lordship killed her at once. The two cubs were left to grow up for further sport, as they were considered big enough to take care of themselves, but the skin and skull of the mother were secured and forwarded to London.

Cash price with Bear Silvered or oxydised Rs. 36.

"EARLY MORNING."

A very pretty Breakfast frame—Milkmaid with Yoke, two Milk Pans for Pepper and Mustard, and Skimming Tub for Salt with Spoons complete. Rs. 50 cash.

"THE CHANTICLEER."

A unique Breakfast frame with "Cock" Pepper Pot, Butter Tub for Salt, Churn for Mustard, with Spoons complete. Rs. 35 Cash.

"THE WHISKY STAND."

A neat little Breakfast frame in Electro-Plate with an Oxydised Whisky Bottle for Pepper Pot, Warm Water Jug for Mustard Pot, Tumbler with Spoon for Salt. Price Rs. 33 Cash.

"HAPPY AS A KING."

A pretty little Breakfast frame with Boy Swinging on Gate, Electro-Plated Salt Pepper and Mustard Pot, Best Cut Glass. Rs. 42 cash.

"THE CAROL BIRD."

A handsome corner Breakfast frame, with bird in full song, Cut Glass Pepper and Mustard Pots, E. P. Salt Cellar with Spoons complete. Cash Rs. 44.

24th March 1879. Rampart Row.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE

OR

OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT.

MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE,
SEEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 25 per cent. more than White Lead.
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE," formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz.: The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS EXTRA PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says: "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITHS' PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English and other Governments as well as large private firms.

Full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, on applying to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company," Liverpool. The following are a few who have reported on this new pigment :—

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.
JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H.M. Mint, Council of India, &c.
PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office.
DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.
H. C. BARTLETT, Ph. D., F.C.S.
T. A. BRITTON, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.
C. H. TOZER, Decorator, and other Practical Men in the trade.
For full particulars apply to

F. HARLEY & Co., CALCUTTA.
JOHN CRUDDAS & Co., BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,

HOSIERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY beg to announce fresh and extensive supplies in this branch, and in submitting the following Price List, beg to say that this department is replenished only from the best known English Makers, thus ensuring fast colours and satisfactory wear :—

LADIES' HOSIERY.

White Cotton Hose (fashioned)	Rs. 12 8 to 20 0	doz.
„ Lisle Thread Hose „	„ 20 0 to 28 8	„
Black Lisle „	„ 3 0 & 4 0	pair
Fancy Striped Cotton	„ 20 0 to 38 0	doz.
„ „ Thread	„ 20 0 to 35 0	„
Thick Merino Hose	„ 1 4 to 5 12	pair
Merino and Gauze Vests	„ 4 8 to 6 8	each
Ladies' Cardigan Jackets	„ 7 8 to 10 8	„

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' HOSIERY IN GREAT VARIETY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

Striped Balbriggan ½ Hose	Rs. 12 0 to 25 0	doz.
„ Thread „	„ 15 8 to 30 0	„
Plain Balbriggan or Unbleached Cotton	„ 8 8 to 35 0	„
Brown Thread	„ 15 8 to 20 0	„
Pure Silk ½ Hose Fancy Colours and Black	„ 8 8 to 9 8	pair
Spun Silk Black Embroidered colours	„ 6 0	„
Plain Coloured Merino	„ 18 8 to 35 0	doz.
Fancy Striped „	„ 18 8 to 35 0	„
Merino and Gauze Vests	„ 2 8 to 8 8	„
Thick Grey Merino Vests	„ 8 8 to	each
„ „ „ Pants	„ 9 0	
Cardigan Jackets in Brown, Navy Blue and Black	„ 10 8 to 12 8	each
Football, Polo and Racket Jerseys and Boating Sweaters	„ 6 8 to 8 8	„

10 per cent. discount allowed for prompt Cash.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Year ending December 1878.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,508,070
FIRE RESERVE	£1,300,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,012,711
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£8,126,443

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.

IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled, and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangements some very great advantages are offered to insurers.

For Tables and Prospectus, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Basars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Bay entire Australian horse, about 15-2 high, a handsome up-standing horse, is a passed cavalry charger. Rs. 780.
A Bay Australian Gelding, 6 years, 15-1 high, a free mover, carries a good head, is a capital hack, and perfectly quite to ride, has also been broken to single and double harness. Rs. 750.
A Brown Australian Gelding, 6 years, 15-2 high, a good weight carrier, good tempered and quiet under saddle. Rs. 700.
A Bay Arab horse, 7 years, 14-2 high, a good saddle horse, goes in harness, has been ridden by a lady, and as a Parade horse for over two years. Rs. 600.
A Bay Arab Gelding, 7 years, 14-1 high, quiet to ride and a good saddle horse. Rs. 400.
A pair of Grey Ponies, 13 hands, a perfect match and thoroughly broken and quiet in harness. Rs. 400.
A Bay Arab horse, 14 hands, a good harness horse, Rs. 300.
A Bay Waler mare, 4 years, 15 hands, will make a good Brougham or Dog cart horse. Rs. 400.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 24th March 1879.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
„ 2	PRINCE	„ 30	„ 3 4
„ 3	TRIUMPH	„ 28	„ 3 0
„ 4	IONE	„ 24	„ 2 8

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 24	Rs. 2 8
„ 6	MEDON	„ 20	„ 2 4
„ 7	BIJOUX	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 8	NYDIA	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 9	NYMPH	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs. 2 4
„ 11	ASSOCIATE	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 12	CONSTANTIA	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA.
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

		per 1,000	per 100
No 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
„ 14	ZULEIKA	„ 15	„ 1 12

MANUFACTURED DAILY.
ALWAYS FRESH
AND
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Note.—The superlative superiority of the above Cigarettes, to any imported Brands, is simply due to the delicious freshness which celebrates them, and which is their greatest charm.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE undersigned have received a supply of CARLOWITZ, a Wine very highly spoken of by the faculty at home, and strongly recommended to Indian Residents. This Wine is in two qualities, at Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 per doz. qts. Net.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Old Club House,
Rampart Row, West, Bombay.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for the well-known and highly esteemed firm of MONSIEUR JULES REGNIER, of Dijon and Reims, have just received a small consignment of splendid BURGUNDIES and CHAMPAGNES which can be had at their godowns at the following prices :—

RED STILL BURGUNDIES.

	per doz. qts.
Chamberlint 1870	Rs. 31
Corton, 1870	„ 27
Nuits, 1870	„ 27
Volnay, 1870	„ 22
Beaune, 1874	„ 18

RED SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

Bourgoyne Mousseux	Rs. 40

WHITE STILL BURGUNDIES.

Chablis, 1870	Rs. 27
Chablis, 1874	„ 16

CHAMPAGNES.

	per doz. qts.
Ay	Rs. 43
Sillery, medium dry	„ 46
Do. extra dry	„ 46
Do. Cuvée de reserve	„ 52

Pints of all these wines can be had at Rs. 3 extra per case of two dozen pints.

KUNKLER SINGER & Co.,
Bombay, 1st April 1879. Hornby Row, No. 2.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

* CLARETS :—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 18	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 19	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons	„ 18	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 20	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	„ 20	per doz. Qts.
* HOCKS :—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Geisenheimer	„ 20	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	„ 24	„
Do.	„ 27	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein	„ 24	per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	„ 20	„
Ruedesheimer	„ 30	„
Do.	„ 28	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner	„ 35	per doz. Qts.
Do.	„ 38	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 28	per doz. Qts.
BEER :—		
Norway Pale Ale	Rs. 18	per case of 3 doz. Qts.
IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 20	per Cask of 4 doz. qts.
Do. Do.	„ 24	„ 8 doz. pts.
* CHAMPAGNE :—		
Eugène Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 40	per doz. qts.
Do. do.	„ 42	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs. 56	per doz. Qts.
„ „	„ 58	per case of 2 doz. pints.
F. Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*	Rs. 55	per case of 2 per doz. Qts.
* BRANDY :—		
Fromy and Rogée's *** Cognac	Rs. 30	per doz. Qts.
Boulestin & Co.'s *	„ 20	„

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.
Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apples, Apricots, Grapes, Rs. 12 per dozen tins.

CALIFORNIAN JELLIES.
Currants, Blackberry, Quince, Strawberry, Plums, Raspberry, Rs. 12½ per doz. tins.

CALIFORNIAN ASPARAGUS.
Rs. 13½ per dozen tins.

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

Outstation Orders must be accompanied by cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Those marked with an asterisk * carry a discount of 10 per cent. if cash accompanies the order.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Rampart Row, Fort.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.

THE FINEST ALE IN INDIA.
"*Bull-Dog*" *Trade-mark—Bass's Label.*
NEW SEASON'S BEER.

	NET CASH. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Rs. a.	
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..per doz.	6 0	6 6	Duties included.
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ..per doz.	4 4	4 8	

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT,
BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
'HARP' & "BULL-DOG" LABELS.

THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.

	NET CASH. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Rs. a.	
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..per doz.	6 0	6 6	Duties included
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ..per doz.	4 4	4 8	

"BULL DOG" MARK.—CAUTION
(READ'S BOTTLING PATENTS).

READ BROTHERS, of London, the sole originators and duly registered joint owners of this Bottling Mark, beg purchasers of "BULL DOG" Ale and Stout to see that their name is on the labels otherwise it is NOT bottled by them, as it always has been.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

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